The Saturday Evening Post.

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...ten for the Saturday Evening Post

DREAM OF LOVE.

...ressed to the fair M. R.

...west hour of day,
...the western hills the ray,
...ay ting ray of even,
...golden gates of Heaven,
...a shady grove,
...ragement and love.

...llees to the stars among,
...ness to beauty sung,
...grey decoy steals afar,
...ar silver streaked car,
...e calm and careless smile
...ed o'er and ocean isle.

...ay bank beside
...ipple's murmuring tide,
...ulcer born to twine
...ings of life, and bear
...y of the woes that stung
...ch sorrow long had wrung

...ch all its many schemes,
...the crowd of dreams,
...ness room, and on the bell
...locks were fo ding still,
...ering cross'd in love,
...ong bower and shady grove.

...his Fancy stood before
...ion, and threw'd me o'er
...e lost, and softly said,
...now the lovely maid,
...glance thou best mought be find,
...ed of thy mind.

...charmer to my view,
...mble wet with dew,
...a crown of flowers,
...ture's own sunbeetal bowers,
...dark a smile reposes,
...e roseleaves always on roses.

...exquisitely fair,
...ful as angels are;
...nely form with grace
...the turtle, nor left a trace
...ated flowret's head,
...the last one tread.

...ad from her he had behind,
...e stared upon the wind,
...ebbing breaste below,
...ers cloud n'er hills of snow;
...age and lucid eye,
...mit of majesty.

...e like that above,
...ays the light of love,
...passion restless,
...celess luxury;
...ms me, and my soul
...at lov's sweet control.

...ngelic maid I reach'd,
...ng'd, and sigh'd, and blush'd,
...ne'er red lip these came,
...ed of modest shame;
...ver knew I see,
...e tones of melody.

...all things my bursting heart,
...e secret to impart,
...her known dear,
...d'n'd none else to hear,
...ound from my knee,
...with sweet courtesy.

...ir sister," the timid maid,
...ing accent softly said—
...and bear her head, and sigh'd,
...cannot sweet 'e cried,
...did look cold
...to—nothing more.

...e one exact desire,
...thou shalt aspire
...ve in thy heart—
...friend shall pluck a dart
...ound, my weary head
...ll be the silent dead."

...ful form divine,
...from I thought was thine;
...ng gaze to gaze,
...ed in wild amaze
...ove in dark clouds drew'd,
...ood'ring down the west.

...maids had left the hill,
...ir sound tongues were still;
...night around me lay,
...where I bent my way.

* * * * *

...ings are departed,
...—the broken hearted.

MILFORD BARD.

...ritten for the Saturday Evening Post.

OF CHARACTER.

...BY A. WILMER.

...ERRY MATTOCKS.

...ld for example, and to warn
...ctored for the fair." ANON.

...the preceding number, we made ...e between our own fabulous ...ant painter, we have resum...ed as no living object is thought ...e next place in this collection ...ill make use of our magical ...the image of one who has for ...embered among the departed. ...ese memoirs, (to use a phrase ...ed and backneyed) was a native of ...d New Jersey—a state remark...ful production of cliunquapins ...e Mr. Mattocks was a farmer ...having an estate of several ...well stocked with all necessary ...ural pursuits.

...ed the age of forty-five, without ...eased from the catalogue of ...various circumstances seemed ...on that he had made up his ...married. This of course oc...sion, and even resentment, ...in his neighbourhood; as the ...ook that such resolutions of ...frangement on their natural

...wever, was a Zeno in his way, ...ion to the numerous expres...ich daily took place; he ...ame fixed in his design, and all ...ould have been ineffectual.

...Mattocks was not precisely ...ladies admire; nor did any pe...nesses or elegancies of conver...the debonairess of exterior.—...y, muscular, had a dark com...plexion, long black hair, and ...ld have been held in the high...an Dunkard settlement. His ...mbled the handle of an um...rella would have been admir...le pronunciation of Greek com...Mattocks had understood that

...ing that any man should con...e that most lovely sex which ...light and ornament of the ...ge, indeed, but it cannot be ...stances of hatred have oc...ould be obliged to confess, with the ...erew, that Mr. Mattocks was ...most unreasonable prejudice. ...ve are obliged to pause to give ...ght, being quite overcome by ...'s man so truly estimable in ...ld, should be culpable in a ...importance—"It is horrible,

...ny impressions in the human ...ted antipathies,—whose origin might be traced to the most minute causes. A word dropped in conversation made Gifford an historian—treachery was planted in the character of Rousseau by an act of injustice to him in his childhood, and innumerable other similar cases are on record. But the cause of Mr. Mattocks' enmity to the ladies is a mystery; nothing more than conjectures can be offered to elucidate the subject.

It ought be that he was nursed in his infancy by some cross old woman—or that he had a termagant step-mother—or that his school mistress had treated him with rather too much severity—or that he had been jilted by a coquette, or disgusted with a prude—or——if he had ever been married, we should have had another supposition still more probable.

Mr. Mattocks, like Commodore Trunnion, would not suffer a female to enter his dwelling, and extended this denunciation even to dumb animals. His dogs and cats were all males, and he regarded cows, hens, sows and mares as necessary evils. His servants were men, cooks, chamber lads and all, and as soon as one of them married, he was discharged, lest the wife might on some occasion or other, be introduced clandestinely on his premises. In all his actions and conversation a bitter resentment against women was visible. He spoke of them generally with an epithet properly applied only to the females of a certain domestic animal.

He was no poet, yet there was one passage from Milton constantly on his tongue, the verses he repeated with a slight alteration—thus:—

"O why did God, creator wise, who peopled highest heaven,
With angels masculine, create at last
This wonder upon earth, this dire defect
Of nature, and not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without feminine." &c.

A certain elderly maiden—(the paragraph was commenced rather too hastily.)—A certain elderly unmarried lady, Miss Altemesia Meltem, had conceived the idea that Mr. Mattocks hated the ladies for no other reason than because he found himself disagreeable to them. She, (being naturally of a very humane disposition, and having her temper further softened by the mellowing influence of thirty nine autumns,) determined to extend the golden sceptre to Mr. Mattocks, as an invitation for him to enter into the hymeneal temple.

But how was this plan to be carried into execution?—Our hero paid no visits where there was any chance of meeting with women, and received no visitants of the feminine gender.—But female heads are ever fertile in expedients.

Miss Altemesia had a little nag which was perfectly tame and would stand in the road for an hour without the least show of impatience. One Saturday morning she mounted this animal and trotted off to a certain point in the highway which Mr. Mattocks was accustomed to pass on his way to market.

Fate appeared to favour her designs; she heard the approach of his wagon, which was driven by a negro boy, while Mr. M. sat in the rear, reclining on a hogshead of herrings. "Now," said Miss Altemesia, "my gallantry will certainly be irresistible." So saying, she dismounted, threw herself among a clump of jimson bushes on the side of the road, and commenced a most dolorous lamentation, like one who had met with some dreadful accident.

The wagon drew near, Mr. Mattocks heard the sounds of distress, and called out to the driver to stop his horses. The wiley damsel raised her head and solicited assistance in the most moving manner possible,—but, oh, blessed St. Gregory!—what was her horror, dismay and disappointment to hear, from the object of her wishes, the following short and pithy exclamation:—"Drive on, Jerry, it's nothing but a ——of a woman!" The stones of the turnpike prated of his departure—and the final hopes of Miss Altemesia, and the last opportunity of Mr. Mattocks, both vanished at the same instant.

Such was the man we have endeavoured to describe;—but O, reader, mark the sequel, and let the admonition conveyed in the narrative, sink deep into thy soul.

Mr. Mattocks soon began to find the inconveniences of his hatred of women; the pretty creatures abused him at their tea-parties with the greatest acrimony. The tea-table is a kind of inquisitorial court which dispenses altogether with the presence of the person to be tried and convicted. Mr. Mattocks was talked of and vilified until, (to use a very expressive phrase quoted from an old lady of our acquaintance,) "the dogs themselves would not hurk at him."

These inconveniences, moreover, insinuated themselves into his domestic circle, marred the enjoyment of his fire-side, and subjected him to unnumbered mortifications. His coat was out at the elbows, and he had no one to darn it; his stockings and pantaloons were in the same dilapidated condition—nor did his miseries end even here. His dogs, debarred from the company of the other sex, began to pine and languish, refused to chase rabbits or free squirrels, and were altogether unserviceable. His favorite tom cat, from the same cause, fell into a rapid consumption, lost his appetite, wasted away to a skeleton, and at length expired, turning on his unhappy master eyes of the keenest reproach. We were credibly informedby Joe, the colored groom of the stables to Mr. Mattocks, that the ghost of this tom-cat haunted the house ever afterwards. The other cats followed the example of Tom, and the rats and mice became so numerous that the family mansion was almost uninhabitable. A learned naturalist, to whom we related this circumstance, remarked that these vermin are always most troublesome where there is a scarcity of women. He accounted for this fact by supposing that the unremitted sound of female voices was particularly terrible to these little animals.

The servants of Mr. Mattocks would not long submit to the restriction laid upon them by their master—they forsook him one after another, until he was left in the world almost without a companion. In this comfortless state, his health began to decline, and the inroads of disease added to the peevishness of his temper. He was avoided like a pestilence, every door was shut against him, at his approach, coldness sat upon every countenance. He took to his bed, but his sickness was of the heart and admitted no remedy. An account of the closing scene we received from the Rev. Shadrach Smirton, who administered ghostly consolation to Mr. M. in his last moments. He seemed penitent, acknowledged his great fault, and spoke feelingly of its consequences. He said if there could be any marrying or giving in marriage in the place where he was going, that matrimony should certainly be the first business he would attend to on his arrival. In short, Mr. Mattocks corrected his mistake as much as it was possible to correct it, in an erratum at the end of the volume of his life. But he could not recall the past; and the sorrows he had suffered, the remorse he then felt, were irretrievable and irremediable. In order that the benefits of this example may be made as extensive as possible, we hereby authorise all the tract societies and editors of magazines to make what use of it they may think proper. Its moral and authenticity are at least equal to those of the "Dairyman's Daughter," or "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain."

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

A day, an hour of virtuous liberty,
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage.
ADDISON.

Awake, ye sons of France! awake! advance!
Lo! Chivalry, your ancient goddess cries,
But wields not, as of old, her dreaded lance,
Nor shakes her crimson plumage in the skies:
Now on the sucke of blazing bolts she flies,
And speaks in thunder than' your engines roar:
In every peal she cries "awake! arise!"
Say, is her voice more feeble than of yore,
When her war song was heard on Andarin's shore?
HAYES.

Never since Philip flourished, and Cæsar subjugated the nations of the earth, has the eye of the world been dazzled by so brilliant an assemblage of events as has been recorded on the page of history since the commencement of the nineteenth century. Not only have the chains of despotism ceased to rattle on the arms of the children of the West, but liberty has walked forth triumphant in the gardens of Europe. Not only on our own shores, have the noble nations of the North hurled to the earth the shackles of slavery, but the daring sons of the South have caught the sacred flame, and have risen like the lion from his lair, to battle and to victory. The brilliant banner of liberty floats triumphantly over the Western world. The empire of degrading despotism has passed away amid the wrecks of former revolutions and chaos of storms and darkness.

Hail, brave and beautiful France! Hail, land of La Fayette and liberty! Thou art worthy to be free. Never was there a more gallant nation, or a more polished people. Born in the lap of luxury and learning, it is not strange that the flowery and flourishing France should sigh to be free. Nor is it the first time that liberty, arrayed in her sky-blue cap, has walked forth in her flowery fields. When Napoleon arose like a giant from his slumbers, and dashed the sceptre from the trembling hand of the Bourbon, all France rejoiced, and the echo of French redemption was heard in the remotest wilderness of the West. England, the cool and crafty England, looked from her stormy hills with a jealous eye, for she feared the approach of that genius that carries desolation to the thrones of despots. She trembled least freedom should sever the chains which had so long bound her sons to feudal servitude and toil. She beheld the tiger of Corsica as he grappled with the demon of despotism, and trembled at the prospect of a similar fate. Hence English hatred to the mighty master of Europe.

But fair and fertile France was not then prepared for the glorious rising of the luminary of liberty. Storms and darkness rested upon her bosom, and the long night of anarchy and aristocracy overshadowed her triumph. Power was [illegible] from his falling throne. Under their hellish reign of terror, the scaffolds and the streets of Paris streamed with the blood of her best and bravest citizens, till the guillotine blushed at the audacity of her demoniac rulers.

But the heads of the tyrannical Robespiere, and his infernal coadjutors, have paid the forfeit of their frenzied career, and the storm of extermination which so long darkened all France, has sunk, long since, below her horizon, and the brilliant luminary of liberty has risen again in all the unclouded grandeur of American glory. The rapidity of those splendid events which have regenerated France, has astonished the world, and scattered the sacred flame of freedom throughout all Europe. Never did a tempest in the elemental world, rise with such fearful velocity from the West; and never did a Revolution in the political world, strike such instantaneous terror to tyrants. It came like a clap of thunder in a clear sky—it burst upon the sons of men like some swelling cataract which had suddenly broken over its barrier—it flashed upon the bewildered imagination like a mighty volcano scattering its long pent fires in the Heavens. It possessed all the sublimity and grandeur of the former Revolution divested of half its terror. So sudden was the electric flash, that all France was wrapped in the conflagration ere the eye of dispassionate reason could look upon it undazzled, or the understanding digest the truth of so splendid an event. There is no era in the annals of ages, no action recorded on the pages of history, which may be compared to this. Posterity will be astonished at the desperate and daring deed, and celebrate with delight the chivalrous spirit of the sons of France.

But there are thousands of Frenchmen whose bosoms are now beating with silent dissatisfaction. They had vainly hoped that Napoleon had given the last blow to tyranny, and hurled the last crown from the head of the Bourbon dynasty. And again the lingering hope revived that Charles X. was the last of that hated race who should sway the feudal sceptre and wear the unhallowed crown which had descended to him from his effeminate and tyrannic ancestors. After having deluged the streets of Paris in blood, and trampled to victory over the bleeding corses of their countrymen, they were not prepared to behold the last remnant of the Bourbon family, elevated over the ruins of a former throne, still reeking with the blood of the brave.

They had hoped, however accomplished, however patriotic, that the very name of that detested race had been obliterated from the memory of Frenchmen, and doomed to glide silently down the tide of oblivion with the wrecks and relics of their former grandeur and glory. A breeze from the new world had borne to their ears the tidings of the rising and flourishing Republic in the West, and they had sighed for a government of the same lenient and patriotic principles. They had read with delight on the pages of history of the glorious achievements of Washington—of the mighty empire of freedom, which had risen on the ruins of a despot's dominions—they had read of those imperishable and inprescriptible rights which were enjoyed in their purity and hope, whispered, that France should be modelled on the same form, and enjoy the same patriotic prerogatives.

A darkening cloud hangs big with destiny over Europe. A mighty volcano is ready to burst and scatter desolation to the hopes of tyrants. A storm of passion, more awful than an avalanch of the Alps, is rolling up the horizon to precipitate its livid lightnings on the foes of legitimate government and the sacred rights of man. Tremendous will be that hour when all Europe shall feel and assert her independence. The tocsin of alarm has already sounded, and the torch of civil war blazes in the capitols of the continent. Already have the dark browed sons of Spain caught the exhilirating spirit of freedom, and the throne of the despotic and bigotted Ferdinand totters to its fall. The hardy, the war like race of Belgium, have aroused from their slumbers; the contest has raged in Brussels, and all Netherland is in alarm. Nor have the bright and beautiful children of Italy, the sunny clime of science and of song lain quietly beneath their yoke. They, too, are up; their galling chains are rattling on their arms, and the cry of liberty is heard in their cities. Beautiful and brilliant Italy, she is worthy to follow France in throwing off the yoke which has for ages bound her sons to one long night of superstition and ignorance. The same lovely land which once gave laws and learning to the world, is worthy to be free, and to flourish again in her primeval greatness and glory.

And will the many millions of Russia tamely crouch at the feet of the autocrat Nicholas, nor make one brave effort for fame and freedom!—Will they still bow before the throne of the parricidal race of Muscovite Czars, nor wish to see the Kremlin again in smoking ruins? Will not the snow-clad hills of ancient Scandinavia echo the shout of victory, and her warrior sires catch the spirit of the gallant sons of France? Will the blue-eyed genius of Germany, and the impetuous heroes of Hungary still wear their chains? Say, can Switzerland, the romantic Switzerland, forget the triumph of her own William Tell, and hear unmoved the cries of *vive liberty vive la Republique*? It is impossible.—The time is rapidly approaching when the glittering crown will be hurled from the head of imbecility, and the yoke of despotism broken in fragments at the feet of godlike liberty. Freedom shall walk forth in the gardens of Europe. Papal supremacy, nor the dungeons of the Holy Inquisition, shall awe the minds of men—they will arise in their mighty strength, rend asunder the unholy union of church and state, and teach a lesson to tyrants, that men, determined to be free, can never be enslaved. Spain, the land of romantic chivalry, is already ripe for the contest. Perhaps, ere this hour, the mighty blow has been struck, and the tyrannical house of Braganza, the oppressor of the Moors, has shared the same fate which has blotted that of the Bourbon from the catalogue of Royal Magnificence. Perhaps, ere this hour, the streets of Madrid have been drenched in blood, and the tri-coloured flag floats proudly on the ramparts and palaces of Gibraltar, Cadiz and the Capitol.

"Ye who would more of Spain and 'pastards know,
Go read whate'er is writ of bloodiest strife:
Whate'er hath vengeance urged on foreign foe
Can tell, in setting there against man's life:
From flashing scimitar to secret knife,
War mantled in these each weapon to his need—
So may he guard the sister and the wife,
So may he make each cruel oppressor bleed,
So may such foes deserve the most remorseless deed."

That Louis Philippe, Duc de Orleans, will long sit upon the throne of France, I am not prepared to believe. He, perhaps, partakes of that destiny which has pursued his race, of which he once tasted, and which is said to have taken such deep hold on the mind of the Duchess de Angouleme, who is accounted to be the only man in the Bourbon family. The very name of King, and the trappings of Royalty, have become odious to the French people. While, on the contrary, the nobler name of citizen seems to be a terrible game to be played in Europe, and the happiness of millions depends upon the contest. Yet it is to be hoped, that, amid the gloom and terror of the scene, liberty will ride forth triumphant, and despotism go down in blood like a star that is to rise no more. It is to be hoped that, when the mighty whirlwind of passion has passed that, no priest-ridden nation will remain, and no degraded race under the influence of Popish superstition and tyranny. And that no vestage will remain of Monarchic power in Europe.

Should Spain, like France, succeed in the overthrow of her tyrannic master, what scenes will be presented in the dungeons of her hellish inquisition. Not more horrific were the secret recesses of the Bastile, than would be the gloomy caverns of monkish cruelty and intrigue. There, perhaps, the curious might gaze upon the theatre of crimes, which a ray of the sun never visited, and no eyes, save those of the *holy brotherhood*, ever penetrated.

Romance of chivalry and Spain.

"Not all the blood at Talavera shed,
Nor all the records of Barossa's fight,
Nor Albuera, lavish of the dead,
Have won for Spain her well asserted right,
When shall her Olive Branch be free from blight?
When shall she breathe her from the blushing toil?
How many a doubtful day shall sink in night,
Ere the Frank robber turn him from his spoil,
And Freedom's altars by her free grow native of the soil!
MILFORD BARD.

From the Casket.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The annexed engraving exhibits a miniature of Mr. Van Buren, and is considered a striking likeness. There is a peculiarity of expression in the countenance of Mr. Van Buren, which has been skilfully transmitted by the painter to the canvass, and carefully preserved by the engraver. Of Mr. Van B.'s person we shall briefly observe, that he is about the middle height, of an erect and graceful figure, delicate frame, of a constitution naturally feeble, but not enervated by any of those excesses which often characterize political men in the higher walks of life, where art and fashion too often combine against nature, and render their votaries the victims of ill health and its usual concomitant, an impaired intellect. Mr. Van Buren was born and educated in the state of New York, among a people of steady habits and good principles, and thus was preserved from indulgence in those vices which infallibly prostrate the physical as well as moral energies of their votaries. Hence the equanimity of Mr. Van Buren's temper. In private life always the same, always cheerful, animated and graceful; and by the mere force of good habits, improved in his constitutional and moral powers, so as to be capable of sustaining long continued exertion, and of fulfilling the various arduous duties which devolve upon him—indefatigable in business—prompt to execute with his hand what is conceived by his head, and able at all times to sustain his part with energy, the duties of Secretary of State, however severe to ordinary men, are discharged by him apparently without the least exertion or fatigue.

Mr. Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, in the state of New York, on the 5th of December, 1782. He is therefore in the prime of life, being about forty-eight years of age, of vigorous mind and industrious habits, long inured to active business. Bred to the profession of the law, under the able tuition of Mr. Van Ness one of the most distinguished members of the New York bar, he commenced his professional career under favourable auspices. In 1803 he was licensed as attorney of the Supreme Court, and immediately commenced business in his native village. He was soon after admitted attorney and counsellor in the county courts, and enrolled with some of the most eminent members of the Columbia bar. In 18[illegible] he was admitted as counsellor in the Supreme Court, which opened to his ambitious mind a wider field of legal discussion. Here he would undoubtedly have excelled, and raised himself to distinguished eminence as a lawyer, but for the political Journas one which then agitated the members, and in which Mr. Van Buren entered with all the ardor of a youthful mind conscious of its vigorous powers, but greatly to the prejudice of his profession.

In 1809 Mr. Van Buren removed to the city of Hudson, where he became distinguished as a practitioner, no less than as the leader of his political party. With the increase of business he rose into greater eminence as a politician, and in 1815 was appointed Attorney General of the State.

The professional career of Mr. Van Buren was doubtless much impeded by the nature of his political principles. So early as the year 1801 he became conspicuous with the democratic party, whose principles he espoused, and ever after maintained with unwavering resolution.

When but 18 years of age he was sent as a representative from his native village to the convention of delegates, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Representatives. His first appearance as an elector was in the year 1804, when he warmly supported the democratic candidate, Morgan Lewis, in opposition to Aaron Burr. In 1807 the democratic party was again divided between Tompkins and Lewis, when Mr. Van Buren espoused the cause of the former, and was a powerful auxiliary in his favor. In 1812 he was elected a Senator for the Middle District, and assisted in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency opposed to the re-election of Mr. Madison. He took a leading part during the session in support of his party, and was the most active and industrious opponent of the federal members. In the war of words which distinguished the two parties in the government, Mr. Van Buren never failed to advocate the interests of his party to their very extent, and as the champion of democracy, was involved in an arduous contest with his opponents on various subjects, which grew out of the war between the United States and England. In 1815 he was re-elected to the Senate, and continued a member until 1820, when his term of service expired. His opposition to Governor Clinton, in 1817, cost him his place of Attorney General. In 1821 he was again tendered this important station by his political friends then in power, but which he thought proper to decline, and was immediately afterwards appointed a Senator in Congress. In 1827 he was again elected to Congress. On the demise of Governor Clinton, Mr. Van Buren was elected Governor of the State of New York. This was at the commencement of the year 1829, at which time he delivered his message to the legislature. He continued in this station but a few months, when he resigned to fill his appointment of Secretary of State, conferred upon him by President Jackson. Immediately upon his resignation he repaired to Washington, and assumed the duties of his new appointment, which he continues sedulously to perform.

Thus much may suffice as to the personal and official Secretary of State, as an important, responsible station, and is said to confer influence and power subordinate only to that of Chief Magistrate; and as Mr. Van Buren has been long esteemed by the cabinet party as the successor of General Jackson, we have presented this brief outline of his history for the consideration of the people, that they may be prepared for a decision upon a point of so much importance.

It is not, and I trust never will be, a sufficient reason for selecting to the highest offices in the gift of a free people, those only whose pretensions are circumscribed by mere party limits, and who happen to be incumbents in office. It is not those only who are distinguished by men in power, and on whom that power has lavished its favors, that the people are bound to look for a candidate. In the choice of a Chief Magistrate regard should be had to the qualifications, deportment and general character of the individual, not less than to the political consistency and party views by which a majority are often influenced in their decision. The question ought not to be whether the candidate be federal or democrat—the head of a clamorous ascendancy or the gallod champion of a defeated party—but an honest citizen, of sober and industrious habits, with strength of mind and firmness of decision. The claims of Mr. Van Buren, according to his biographers, has been little else than a scene of political contention. It was his zeal for abstract legislation, and his untiring devotion to the popular cause of democracy, which raised him to eminence in his native State, and which distinguished him in the estimation of the President. In the cabinet he has ample scope for the exercise of his legal talents, and to his counsels chiefly we may refer the opinions of the President upon all questions of law or national concerns. Should the opinion prevail that the members of the cabinet have the exclusive privilege of succession to the Chair of State, the election of Mr. Van Buren will be a matter of course, and the good people of the United States will have nothing to do but to acquiesce in silence. He is already designated as the heir apparent by those who aspire to govern by party motives, and waits the period to arrive when the present incumbent shall vacate the chair. What kind of administration that may be at the head of which so indefatigable a politician would be placed, we may readily conceive from the examples already afforded in subordinate stations.

We shall pursue the subject no further, but merely observe that we have not aimed to denounce Mr. Van Buren, either on account of his political principles or his pretensions to consistency, nor have we felt ourselves authorised in this brief memoir to examine the claims of his competitors by way of parallel—such comparisons might be deemed odious, and certainly not beneficial either to themselves or the public.

Translated from Schiller, by Lord F. Leveson Gower.

PARTITION OF THE EARTH.

When Jove had encircled our planet with light,
And had rolled the proud orb on its way,
And had given the moon to illumine by night,
And the bright sun to rule it by day,
The reign of its surface he found to agree,
With the wisdom which governed on high,
He divided the earth and apportioned the sea,
And he gave the dominion to man.

The farmer he spoke to the forest and wood,
And the husbandman seized on the plain;
The fisherman launched his canoe on the flood,
And the merchant embarked on the main.
The mighty partition was finished at last,
When a figure came listlessly on;
But fearful and wild were the looks that he cast,
When he found that the labour was done.

The rites of disorder, the wreath which he wore,
And the frenzy that flashed from his eye,
And the lyre of ivory and gold that he bore,
Proclaimed that the Poet was nigh.
And he gazed all in tears at the feast decree,
To the foot of the Thunderer's throne,
And complained that no spot of the earth or the sea,
Had been given the bard as his own.

And the Thunderer smiled at his prayer and his tears,
The he smothered the request was too late:
And I thanked to what regions the poet had been
When his lot was decided by Fate.
"Oh! pardon my error," he humbly replied,
"Which sprung from a vision not heard:
My soul at that moment was there at thy side,
Entranced in those regions of light.

It hung on thy visage, it took'd in thy smile,
And it rode on thy glances of fire;
And forgive, if bewildered and dazzled the while,
It forgot every earthly desire."
"The earth," says the Thunderer, "is portioned away,
And I cannot reverse the decree;
But the Heavens are mine, and the region of day,
And there part of it open to thee."

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

By C. S. RAFINESQUE.

From the Medical Flora of the United States.

CASSIA MARILANDICA.

English Name—American Senna.

Genus Cassia—Calyx five parted, colored, deciduous and unequal. Corolla with five unequal petals. Stamens ten, unequal and free, the three upper sterile, the three lower longer, anthers linear curved. Pistil stipitate. Pod bivalve, curved, many celled transversally; leaves even pinnate.

Species C. Marilandica—Herbaceous, leaves with eight or ten pairs of oblong mucronate foliole, petiole unglandular; racemes axillar and terminal, panicled; pods linear, flat and pendulous.

DESCRIPTION—Root perennial, contorted, irregular, woody, black, fibrous—stems many, nearly smooth, upright, from three to six feet high, cymulosed and simple—leaves alternate, not many, large, horizontal, petioles compressed, channelled above, with an ovate stipulate gland at the base, bearing from eight to ten pairs of folioles or leaflets, which are smooth, green above, pale beneath, with short unglandular petioles; shape ovate, oblong or lanceolate entire, equal, mucronate at the end—stipules subulate, ciliate, deciduous.

Flowers of a bright or golden yellow, forming a panicle, although partly axillary and in short racemes, having each from five to fifteen flowers; peduncles furrowed, pedicles long, glandular, with short bracts. Calyx colored, with five oval obtuse and unequal segments.—Petals five, spatulate, concave, obtuse, unequal, two lower larger. Stamens with yellow filaments and brown anthers, the three upper filaments have abortive anthers, the three lower filaments are longest, crooked, with long pistrated anthers, all the anthers open by a terminal pore. Germ declined with the lower stamens and hairy, style ascending, stigma hairy. The fruits or pods are pendulous, linear, hardly curved, flat and membranaceous, a little hairy, blackish, from two to four inches long, holding from twelve to twenty seeds, or small beans.

HISTORY—The genus Cassia, although very striking by the structure of its flowers, varies much in its pods, and must be divided into many genera. Tournefort and Gaertner had separated the *Cassia fistula*, &c. with cylindrical, pulpy, evalve pods, calling the others *Senna*; but Persoon, &c. called the *Cassia Absus* by the new name of *Cathartocarpus* leaving the name of *Cassia* to the *Senna*. This was superfluous, and if I was not unwilling to increase this confusion, I would call this species *Senna riparia*, the name of *Marilandica* being also improper; it was given to it because sent first from Maryland to Europe.

This plant blossoms from June to August; the best time open is in fleet it September, when the pods are ripe since they are with the leaves, the efficient parts of the plant. It has been ascertained that this plant is more purgative than the Senna of Egypt; it would, therefore, to supersede it altogether with us, and even to be exported to Europe; but the East India senna is said by Rigelow to be a little stronger. The senna of the shops is obtained from different plants, *Cassia lanceolata, C. Senna, C. italica*, &c. and even from *Cynanchum alexandrinum*.

LOCALITY—Found from Massachusetts to Missouri and Georgia, in rich moist and alluvial soils, near streams principally. Very common in the Western States.

QUALITIES—The taste of the leaves is slightly nauseous; they have no smell, they contain resin extractive and a volatile oil. The infusion and decoction have the taste of the plant; the distilled water is nauseous; the tincture is dark brown, and rendered turbid by water.

PROPERTIES—All the senna are simple cathartics; some kinds occasion gripings and yet are more attractive as cholinic or jalap. This kind operates with mildness and certainty, if the dose of a ounce is observed; both the leaves and pods are employed the infusion is weaker, the tincture is less available although stronger. They may enter into compound laxatives and cathartics, &c.

From the Salem Gazette.

Trial of J. J. Knapp.

FOR THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN WHITE.

HIS CONFESSION.

As early as some time last February, the defendant, Joseph Jenkin Knapp, junr., told his brother, John Francis Knapp, that he wished the old gentleman (meaning Captain White) was dead. Frank asked him why? He answered, because the old gentleman had made a will, bestowing the bulk of his property upon Mr. Stephen White, who had been the means of injuring defendant and the other members of the family in the estimation of Captain White. Told Frank, in joke, that the old gentleman had often said he wished to go off like a flash. Various modes of taking his life were considered; whether it should be done while he was upon the road to his farm, or in his house. Frank said, he had not pluck enough to kill the old man himself, but he knew who would. Said he meant Richard, junr., and George Crowninshield. He undertook, accordingly, to negociate with them upon the subject. When he saw them, George said he would not go to the house, to commit murder, but would meet him any where out of doors. Richard said he would go any where, if George would back him.

Richard and Frank afterwards had three meetings in Salem; once by the Universalist Meeting House, once in Southfields, and once at the Salem Theatre.

At these meetings, Frank told Richard what defendant had said; defendant and Frank had one meeting with Dick, near the centre of Salem common. Defendant told Richard that he had that day taken Captain White's will from the iron chest in his chamber. Also told him what he would give him for committing the murder, which was the same as Frank had told him, viz: one thousand dollars.

Richard showed the tools with which he meant to perform the deed; they were examined by the defendant. One was a club, about two feet long, turned, and having heads towards the handle, to prevent slipping in the hand; it was very heavy, and he supposed it to be loaded. The dirk was about five inches long, with an ivory handle; the blade was flat, and sharp at both edges. Richard turned the club himself, at his workshop: don't know who owned the dagger. This was on Friday, the 2d of April, and defendant asked Dick if he was going to kill the old man that night. He answered no, and said he could not do it that night, because he was alone, and George would not back him. He would meet Frank any time. Defendant went home to Wenham on that evening, after the interview, carrying Captain White's will in his chaise box, where he kept it, covered up with hay, till the day after the murder, when he took it out and burned it. The next Sunday he came in town and went to meeting all day.

On Sunday, April 4, Frank met Richard at the bottom of the common, and informed him that Captain White was going to take tea at the house of Mrs. Stone, a family connection in Chesnut street, that afternoon. Richard said he would dirk him that night in Chesnut street, on his return, if he did not return home before dark. It so happened, however, that he did return home before dark, and so the design was frustrated. J. J. Knapp jr. then returned to Wenham before dark.

Frank went up to Wenham on Tuesday. Mrs. Beckford, Capt. White's niece and housekeeper, was there attending a daughter who was sick. Defendant told Frank he had better inform Richard of this. J. J. Knapp had himself previously unscrewed and unbarred the window [illegible] the purpose of finding Dick, and on coming away said he guessed the old gentleman would go that night.

Next morning, Benj. White, Capt. W.'s man servant, came up and told us Capt. White had been murdered. In the afternoon, Frank came and asked if we had heard the news; we answered yes. He afterwards in private related the particulars of the murder. He met Richard in Brown street, behind Captain White's garden, about 10 o'clock. After the lights were extinguished, Richard went round through the street, and entered the yard of Capt. W. in front, went round the house to the back window which Joe had left unfastened, entered the house alone, passed up the stair case, opened the door of the chamber where Capt. White slept, approached his bedside, and with his club gave him a blow upon the head; then turning down the clothes, and lifting up his arm, gave him the stabs in his side. He then made his escape from the house, and in Brown street again met Frank. Before Richard went in, he told Frank if there was any money in the chamber he would get it. When he came out, Frank asked him if he had found it. He said no, but he had fixed him. They then separated, and Frank went home.

Prisoner came down to Salem, after the murder, and stayed a fortnight. Meanwhile Frank had seen the assassin, who informed him that some body else must certainly have gone in after he left the house, and given some additional stabs to the body, as he had only inflicted four. After defendant returned to Wenham, about a fortnight from the murder, Richard rode up with him to the farm, staid a little while, and defendant paid him a hundred five-franc pieces, which Capt. Joseph Dowing had lately brought home for him from Guadaloupe. Richard detailed the circumstances of the murder, in a manner agreeable with Frank's statement.—Said he was pretty short of cash, and should want more money soon. Said it was a pity defendant had got the wrong will; if he had known this in season, he would not have left the house without the right one. Said he had hidden the club with which he killed the old man, under the steps of the Howard street Meeting House. Prisoner told Frank where the club was and sent him to get and destroy it, but he said he could not find it.

The confession goes on to state that the prisoner was the writer of two anonymous letters, one addressed to the Hon. Gideon Barstow, as Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance, the other to Stephen White. These letters W. H. Allan put into the post office, knowing nothing of their contents. Defendant knows nothing about Selman, in connection with this murder—nothing about Palmer or Carr.

This confession is in the hand writing of Mr. Colman and signed at the bottom of every page, by Joseph Jenkins Knapp, Jr. with a solemn declaration at the end, that it is done without compulsion, solicitation, or bribe, with no other promise from Mr. Colman or others, than the government pledge. He declares that no other proposition was made him by said Colman, and promises that if any thing is omitted in this confession he will truly and freely answer every question that may be addressed to him.

A subsequent confession, written at the jail, in presence of the prisoner, and signed by him, was then read. It was made on the 31st of May, two days after the other, and was in reply to questions addressed to him.

A Boston paper of Saturday says, on the authority of passengers in the stage from Salem, that a verdict of *guilty* had been rendered in the case of J. J. Knapp. Crowninshield's trial commenced on Friday.

TREATY WITH THE SUBLIME PORTE.—Charles Rhind Commissioner to Turkey, arrived in the brig Phœbe Ann, from Smyrna bringing with him an important *Commercial Treaty* negociated by him at Constantinople with the sublime Porte, which we understand is highly favourable to this country. This is the first treaty ever negociated between the two Governments. Mr. R. speaks in the highest terms of the treatment he received from that government, and the friendly disposition manifested towards this coun-

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

THE MARKET.—But little business has been transacted since our last report. The weather having been unfavourable for out-door business. The late rain appears to have been general throughout the country, and has given a partial check to purchases of country produce, as it is expected the rise of the waters will bring in plentiful supplies in a few days. Yesterday the weather was more favourable, and we have a prospect of active business. We have no change of consequence to note in prices; the market remains about the same as at the close of last week.—*Price Current.*

There were 65 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 35 adults and 31 children, 18 of which were under one year of age—8 from the almshouse and 14 people of color.

An engraving has been made of the rules for ascertaining the directions of a fire by the ringing of the State House bell. To most persons this remains a mystery—the card may now be obtained at a very low price, at most of the book stores.

Combination 2 8 24, prize of $1000; 9 36 56, $1000, sold yesterday by N. Canfield & Co. No. 22 South Third street.

The scenery of Aladdin is the finest ever exhibited at the Chesnut street theatre; designed, generally, with great taste, and executed in the most splendid style. The piece is excellently got up, but, as played last night, is rather too long.

A house to let, in one of our streets, has exhibited in succession the following labels, within a few days:—Dis Store Do rent, Enquire En sun.—Dis Store Do rent, Enquire en to hause. Tis Store to rent, Enquire in site. The writer seems to be making sure approaches towards downright English.

Mrs. S. Chapman's benefit, at the Walnut street theatre, is postponed on account of the absence of Mr. Jefferson.

Our theatres seem now to be in a more thriving condition than for many seasons past. All three were well attended during the week.

A new post office has been established at "Beaver Meadow," Northampton county, Pa. and W. H. Wilson, Esq. appointed postmaster.

The small pox has made its appearance in Winchester, (Va.) The municipal authorities have recommended general vaccination.

The Pennsylvania Canal, from Clarke's Ferry to Middletown is in fine order. The tolls received since the 9th of October, according to the Harrisburg Chronicle, amount to above sixteen hundred dollars;—number of clearances registered, two hundred and twenty. The Juniata division remains in excellent order.

The water was let into the Juniata Canal at Huntington, Pa. on Tuesday week. The houses in the village and along the Canal were illuminated, and in the evening there was a Ball at the house of Wm. Jackson.

The Legislature of this State will meet on the 7th of next month.

Mr. F. A. Haydon, of Lincoln, Mass. has gathered from his farm, in Lincoln, this season, 400 bushels of Cranberries, which he sold in Boston, last week, for $600.

George Crowninshield was acquitted on Monday, of participation in the murder of Captain White; but was afterwards indicted for a conspiracy previous to the murder, gave the bonds required, $500, and went home with his father.

The Legislature of Georgia, now in session, has had before it a proposition to enable jurors to find verdicts on a vote of two-thirds. It was negatived.

The Albany Argus, of Tuesday last, states that Governor Throop's majority may be set down at from 6,600 to 6,700.

Within the last week, says a New York paper, the balls of not less than sixteen or twenty [illegible] It appears by a statement in Silliman's Journal, No. 39, that 1,500 persons have been destroyed in this country by explosions from steam boat boilers.

The body of Mr. John Reid was found on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., near Richmond, Va. in an obscure ravine, suspended by the neck. It is supposed he was murdered, and placed in that situation after death.

3700 bbls of mackerel have been packed in Barnstable, Mass the past season.

It is proposed to construct a lateral rail road from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, to the city of Washington. The cost is estimated at about $750,000.

The Mobile Register of the 30th ult. states, that only 350 bales of the new crop had been received, which had been sold at an average of about 10 1-2 to 11c. This, however, furnishes scarcely an indication of the rates at which the market will open. It had been purchased principally with a view to furnish the northern manufactories with samples of its quality.

The Ohio river at Wheeling, last Saturday, was eight inches above low water mark.

It was once supposed that Sweet Potatoes could not be raised north of Carolina. They are now the principal crop in the southern parts of New Jersey, and have, this last season, been raised in considerable abundance near Boston.

The Common Council of Charleston, S. C. have invited Gen. Jackson to visit their city. It is said that he will accept the invitation, and may be there some time in May.

The Westchester paper states that the celebrated dwarf, Miss Clark, is giving concerts in that borough. She is represented as being twenty-eight years old, forty-four inches high, and weighing forty-six pounds.

The Union Bank of Maryland has decided to loan money, on approved stock security, at less than six per cent.

The ship Tallahasse cleared at Charleston, on the 6th inst. for Liverpool, with a cargo of 1910 bales Upland Cotton, all below deck, weighing 593,284 lbs. and valued at $67,328 94.

The Bunker Hill Aurora mentions that the new Massachusetts state prison contains 300 cells, and 299 convicts. The cost of the prison including the labor bestowed by the prisoners, has been $86,000. The former prison cost $70,000.

The French Minister had, on Wednesday, an audience of the President, at which he delivered to him an autograph letter from H. M. Louis Phillipe, announcing his accession to the throne of France, with the title of King of the French.

At Raleigh, N. C. Elijah W. Kimbrough, and a black called Corey, were hanged on Friday week; the first for the murder of his step-father, the second for having broken into an out house, and stolen a few articles of small value.

Two sisters, in Boston, daughters of a respectable mechanic, one of whom was married, have given bonds in $100 each to take their trial at the Municipal Court, for pilfering some ribbons from a milliner's shop.

At a recent session of the Circuit Court for Delaware county, N. Y. Judge Emot, presiding, Miss Catharine Austin recovered one thousand dollars from Thomas Bryant, Jun. for a *breach* of marriage promise.

The South Carolina delegation to Congress as fixed by the recent election, will be composed of Col. Drayton, Mr. McDuffie, Col. Martin, Mr. Barnwell, Mr. Mitchell, in place of Col. Campbell, Gen. Blair, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Davis, and Gen. Griffin, in place of Gen. Tucker.

The National Intelligencer notices a fine stalk of Sugar Cane, four inches round and more than four feet long, well ripened, juice and sweet.—It came from the farm of Mr. W. L. Brent, of Prince George's county, Md. That gentleman planted one or two hundred last May.

The fast sailing brig Volador, Captain Fitch, at Boston, has been chartered by the American Colonization Society, to take passengers to the Colony at Liberia.

On Saturday last, the Directors of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company, commenced excavating and embanking the road in and within the vicinity of the city of Camden; the road commences at Bridge Street a little be- [illegible] Mr. Toy's ferry.

The York Republican states a new line of stages is about to be put into operation between Harrisburg and Baltimore.

The Bunker Hill Aurora (Charlestown, Mass.) states, that there are between sixty and seventy families in that town who contemplate removing soon to Ohio. Many others have lately gone.

The Committee of Insolvency in the Vermont Legislature has reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which passed to a second reading. A Vermont paper states with much confidence, that imprisonment for debt will be abolished by the present legislature of that state.

At the close of the American revolution, when Washington took leave of Lafayette, his parting words were—"You have served an apprenticeship to Liberty in America, now go to France and set up for yourself!"

The Reading Journal November 12 says—"We this day discovered a *ripe Cherry* on a tree in our yard known by the name of May-duke. The curious are invited to call and see. Is this not a phenomenon?"

The Baltimore Patriot mentions that a skeleton of an animal, of prodigious size, was discovered about four weeks since, at the Big Bone Lick in Kentucky.

It is proposed in Albany to gild the dome of the City Hall. The expense of gold leaf, labor, scaffolding, &c. has been estimated at six hundred dollars.

The Huntsville (Alabama) Advocate, of the 30th ultimo, says—Mr. Ramsay, the young man who was so unfortunate as to be severely wounded by the discharge of Mr. Brandon's pistol, aimed at Col. Northcut, after lingering nearly ten days, died on the evening of the 21st inst.

The Miners' Bank, at Pottsville, has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months.

It is reported that the late rains have caused a serious breach in the Erie Canal, at Schoharie creek.

At Batavia, N. Y. on Friday week, James Day was hanged for the murder of Samuel Davis. Twenty thousand people were present, and no disorder occurred.

At Halifax, N. C. Dr. G. W. Vaughan, being deranged, and believing that he was to be murdered, committed suicide by cutting the carotid artery.

Mrs. Eliza Clasby, who keeps a boarding house in New York, brought a suit in the Superior Court against William Brown, for slandering her character, and has recovered a verdict of eight hundred dollars.

The New Orleans Advertiser, of the 23d ult. says, the health of the city has much improved; but twenty interments were made during the previous week.

We learn that the gentleman of whom Mr. Randolph rented a furnished house in St. Petersburgh (which he kept about a week,) has remitted the amount received in payment, 190 rubles, equal to $146, as a donation to the Boston Seamen's Friend Society.

Theron Cheeney, a youth prematurely ripe in depravity, was capitally convicted at Dedham, Mass. a few days since, at the early age of 18. He was born *during the memorable September gale* of 1815.

At Oxford, Chenango Co. N. Y. on Tuesday, the 2d instant, Mr. Wilson Kendall, son of the Rev. Mr. Kendall, aged about 19 years, slipped from the roof of the new Dutch Church now erecting in the village of Ithaca—struck upon his head, and was instantly killed!

The case of the United States, vs. Joshua Sands, on account of an alleged trespass on lands near the Wallabout bridge, which were said to be comprised in the Navy Yard, has been [illegible] in the Circuit Court of the United for the United States.

Letters from Odessa mention that a caravan of Tartar merchants, consisting of about 2,000 camels, laden with merchandize of the value of two millions of rubles, had arrived at Orenburg.

A letter from Paris, to the editor of the London Times says, "I am credibly informed that among the bookselling trade alone, there have been within the last month 180 failures."

Among the visitors at present at the seat of government, is the venerable Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of the British Navy.

The manufacture of sheet lead and lead pipe has just been commenced at Wheeling.

Mr. John Blair, post master of Walkerville, Centre county, Pa. was accidently killed on Saturday week, by a fall from a house.

The celebrated Indian, Capt. John Brant, Esq. son of the chief, has been returned to the provincial parliament of Upper Canada for the county of Haldimand.

A happy fashion is gradually insinuating itself into the usages of good society. It is the accompanying of marriage notices with a liberal piece of plumb cake. It looks friendly, to say the least of it, and arrives at that particular hour of the day when all New York considers itself at liberty to lunch at 11 o'clock.

At New York, on Saturday, four men were sentenced for keeping gaming houses; one to a year's imprisonment, with a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The Charleston, S. C. papers mention that about six miles of the rail road leading from that city are completed, and that the work is in rapid progress. They also announce the arrival of a locomotive engine, made in New York.

Eighteen convicts were lately released from jail in Rhode Island, eight of whom were banished from the state—not being citizens.

The Chester (Pa.) Visitor mentions an enormous radish, this year raised on the farm of James Paist, in Upper Providence, which measures two feet six inches round, and weighs fifteen pounds.

The Chilicothe Evening Post of Oct. 6, gives the official returns from all the counties in Ohio, by which it appears the majority of General M'Arthur is 2480 votes.

Drs. Hubbard and Knight, of New Haven, made an incision in the windpipe of a daughter of Mr. James Williams, of East Haven, two and a half years old, 24th ult. and with a probe removed a part of a chesnut, with which she was choked—and thus saved her life.

Mr. Colton, the author of Lacon, is engaged in a History of the recent French Revolution.

A Swedish ship has sailed from Gottenburg for Swan River. She carries eleven wooden houses all built at Gottenburg, consisting of from four to ten rooms, which have been taken to pieces, and will be easily put up again.

The United States Marine Hospital, situated in the western section of the city of Savannah, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 5th inst. Through the exertion of the citizens, the patients were removed in safety.

The water in the Pennsylvania Canal had reached within half a mile of Bloomsburgh on Saturday.

The execution of James Gray, lately hanged at Batavia, N. Y. is said to have drawn together about fifteen thousand spectators; one-third females. The scene is described as one of fighting, swearing, and drunkenness.

The New York Courier says.—New York is *la belle* France of the Union. We have all the spirit, vivacity, democracy, fashion, courage, and variety of the French.

A circular has been issued by several Generals and Colonels of the New York militia, urging the necessity of reforming the militia system; the utility of which they regard as by no means proportioned to the burdens which it imposes on the people.

The Monthly Traveller, published by Messrs. Badger & Porter, Boston, is a very cheap and amusing work.

The interments in Baltimore last week amounted to 41—of these were 15 under 5 years of age—9 died of scarlet fever. Males 29—females 13.

Thomas Moore, the poet, is preparing a History of Ireland.

A correspondent of the Nashville Republican states that in Franklin county, Tennessee, there are nine Revolutionary soldiers, with all of whom he is acquainted, and of whom the youngest is sixty-nine years old. The ages of the three eldest are, one hundred and four, one hundred and three, and ninety five. All are extremely poor.

The celebration of the French Revolution at New York, will be of the most brilliant character. Printers, painters, mechanics and artists of every description, have called meetings upon the subject.

At Albany, during the whole of the past week, the weather is said to have been bright and mild.

Mr. Poindexter, Senator from Mississippi, and Mr. Hunt, Representative from Vermont, have arrived at the Seat of Government.

The grand jury of the New York city court, has presented as a nuisance, and the cause of nuisances, the bands of music that are stationed to play in the front of museums, and similar places of exhibition.

William Bartlett, Esq. of Newburyport has, at different times, given to the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. upwards of two hundred thousand dollars.

Cleared at the Collector's office Albany, on Saturday, the 13th inst. *eighty-two boats*, with merchandize and sundries for the north and west; and *arrived* same day *fifty nine boats* with wheat, flour and ashes.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 94 persons during the week ending on Saturday, 13th inst. viz: 34 men, 12 women, 21 boys, and 27 girls. Of whom 20 were of or under the age of 1 year, 12 between 1 and 2, 10 between 2 and 5.

The number of ships belonging to the port of New-Bedford, is 112—making an aggregate tonnage of 24,000 tons. To keep them all employed, will require a capital of $2,800,000, and if engaged in the whale fishery, 2300 men will be required to man them.

On Tuesday evening last, John Newell, in attempting to step from a canal boat on shore at Norristown, fell into the water and was drowned. He was a stranger in that vicinity, but his remains were decently interred on the subsequent day.

By examining the tongue of the patient, physicians find out the diseases of the body, and philosophers the diseases of the mind.—*Jortin.*

GERMANTOWN, Penn. Nov. 17.—We are informed that a most dangerous case of the effects of poisonous cheese occurred in the neighbourhood of this place on Friday morning last. A family of the name of Stroup purchased a quantity of cheese from a store in this village, and partook of it on the morning above stated. About an hour afterwards, the whole family, four in number, were taken seriously ill with a violent affection of the stomach. Mr. Stroup, however, having partaken more freely of the cheese than the others, was more dangerously affected,—indeed, at one period his life was despaired of. It is said he laboured under the most violent symptoms similar to the effects of a deleterious poison. However, having procured professional aid, he was rescued from imminent danger. He is now doing well—and the other members of the family completely restored. The appearance of the cheese presented no uncommon peculiarities.

Since writing the above we understand that several families in this town, who having partaken in smaller quantities of the same cheese, were similarly affected, but in a less violent manner.—*Telegraph.*

AT WEST-CHESTER, on Monday last, a coloured man, called EDWARD WILLIAMS, was [illegible] week, of the murder of his wife, committed on the [illegible] ult. [illegible] committed in May last. The mode in which the act was committed, and the circumstances of its detection, are thus detailed in yesterday's REPUBLICAN:—"Williams, it seems, had formed an unlawful attachment to the daughter of his deceased wife—this, as would naturally be expected, gave rise to disagreement and frequent quarrels between them. Williams, to remove all obstacles from the gratification of his unhallowed desires, resolved to get rid of his wife as the first and greatest. With this fell purpose in view, he came to West Chester on the morning of his wife's death, and by false pretences obtained a quantity of arsenic. On his return, he administered the fatal potion in a glass of water, pretending that it was a wholesome medicine. His wife died in an hour or two afterwards, in the most violent agonies. Such was the adroitness with which this tragical affair was conducted, that the perpetrator of the foul deed had well nigh escaped with impunity—a circumstance, trifling in itself, led to the disclosure of the whole transaction, and the detection of the guilty. The gentleman who attended at the funeral as undertaker, before the body was placed in the coffin, observed a movement under the winding sheet, occasioned most probably by the air in it, however, forcibly arrested his attention—the corpse was buried—but so strong was the impression made by the above circumstance upon the mind of the person who witnessed it, that upon his return to town he inquired of the apothecary, whether such a person, describing Williams, had got any medicine there, supposing that she might have taken something that had brought on torpor without extinguishing vitality. From the druggist he learned that such a person had shortly before inquired there for arsenic. He then inquired of another druggist, where he was told that Williams had purchased a quantity of the same article the very morning of his wife's death. Curiosity now became suspicion—the body was disinterred and examined by several medical gentlemen. It exhibited the appearance of one who had died in the full enjoyment of health, the stomach only being diseased. Upon an examination of its contents by chemical process, it was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. The experiments were made by Doctors Worthington, Thomas and Parish, whose skill and scientific industry entitle them to much credit; also Dr. Hare, Professor of Chemistry in the Pennsylvania University. They all procured arsenic in its pure metalic state.

A man may be a hypocrite all his life long before the public; but no man ever was before his own family. His true disposition is that which they see, however it may appear abroad.

A Grape Vine is growing near the bank of the Schuylkill, in the township of Upper Merion, on the farm of Isaac Jones, which measures at several places between the root and the height of ten feet, from thirty to thirty-five inches in circumference. It is a curiosity worth the attention of those persons who have doubts respecting the soil and climate of this country being favourable to the growth of the Vine.

On Sunday, the 7th inst. a daughter of Mr. Benjamin Sherred, of Upper Merion township, between the ages of five and six years, was burnt to death. We have been informed that the little girl had been left with a younger child by their parents, in a room sitting by the fire, Mr. S. was absent a short time, and upon his return found his daughter burnt in a most shocking manner. The child survived but a short time after the melancholy occurrence.

GREENSBURGH, Pa. Nov. 12.—The following singular escape of a child, while it should serve as a caution to parents, may, perhaps, be considered a providential interference. In the town of Livermore, a horse attached to a cart took fright, and at the top of his speed ran up a back alley to the main street, then down the same, when he crossed the canal bridge, and reached a place where a number of small children were employed at their innocent amusements. A child, aged about sixteen months, belonging to Mr. William J. Hall, was sitting on a wheel-barrow at the time. The horse, when in full speed, sprang over the little innocent;—one of the wheels of the cart caught the handles of the barrow, when both broke, and the child was tossed [illegible] feet in the air—the cart body was thrown off, and the horse continued his course with the remnant of the cart, and without further interruption. The child fell on his breast across the axle tree, and the wheel ran down a hill for at least two rods, when the child fell off, without having received any injury.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

JOSEPH BADGER VS. CHARLES HALL.—The case under this title, to which we made allusion a few days since, was decided yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. It was an action, in its technical form, for trespass by force and arms upon the plaintiff's daughter, now a young lady about nineteen. It was given in evidence that the plaintiff, soon after his removal from Boston to Brooklyn, having occasion for the services of a physician in his family, called upon the defendant, a licensed practitioner of very respectable character, who accordingly attended, and was received into the family with all the confidence that usually follows that intimate relation. In July, 1824, Mr. Badger was compelled to go to sea, and previous to his departure, solicited the friendly attentions and medical advice of the defendant towards his wife, who was in delicate health. In the latter part of August, Mrs. Badger was confined. The defendant attended her. On the third day after her confinement, he called, and on his return from her chamber, requested one of the children to invite Sarah, the daughter, who was in the garden, into the parlor. She obeyed the summons, and sat down on the sofa, alongside of the doctor. After some enquiries respecting her health, the alleged trespass took place, the particulars of which we cannot with propriety detail. The young lady, however, fainted with terror. When she was in some measure restored to her senses, he arose and took his leave. That night, the family were alarmed by her cries, after she had retired to bed, and on hurrying to her room, they found her almost bereft of reason, exclaiming that "Dr. Ball was in the room, and was under the bed;" and it was not until she was taken into her mother's room, that her agitation was sufficiently calmed to enable her to sleep. The next day, the mother, feeble as she was, dictated a letter to the doctor, expressive of her feelings at the outrage he had committed, and the matter remained until the return of the father. The health of the young lady continued much in the same state for about two months. Her reason was impaired—the life of Mrs. B. was greatly endangered, and the domestic peace of the family destroyed. These facts were sworn to by the young lady, her sister and her sister's husband, Thomas Rand.

On the part of the defendant, it was contended that the daughter had been in feeble health for some time previous,—that the defendant had visited her in his professional capacity and prescribed medicines for her—that she was subject to hysterical affections—and that her whole story was the fiction of an hysterical illusion, and not the reality of actual life,—that the state of her health occasioned a temporary aberration of intellect, and that her distempered imagination had conjured up this fabrication, from what was nothing more than a medical examination, with a view to ascertain the cause of her illness. It was maintained that the prosecution was the result of a family combination, got up to extort money from the doctor, who was known to possess a handsome property, and that even perjury had been resorted to, in carrying it forward. The interest of the case was heightened by the presence of Elisha Williams, Esq. of Hudson, as one of the defendant's counsel, who acquitted himself in a style of surpassing excellence. He was ably supported by his colleague, Gen. Griffin, Esq. of this city. The counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. O. Hoffman and S. P. Staples, who by the power of their eloquence carried his appeal to the hearts of the crowded assembly, have added new laurels to their well earned reputation.

Judge Thompson charged the Jury strongly in the defendant's favor. After an absence of an hour and a half, they returned with a verdict for the Plaintiff of 2000 dollars damages, and 6 cents

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The brig Phœbe Ann, arrived [illegible] has on board four Arabian horses, brought out by Mr. Rhind for the benefit of the American turf. In color, two of them are sorrel, (one with a white star in the forehead,) one a bright bay, and the other an iron gray. In size they are large ponies, their proportions are beautiful, and they are in very fine condition.

A policy was obtained upon them last Saturday, at one of our marine offices for $4000, at 15 per cent premium, covenanting to deliver them at this port alive.

There are also on board two of the Asiatic sheep, with massy tails. The wool is coarse, and the form much like the native sheep of this country.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

At a husking party in the town of Burns, last week, a man by the name of Levi Odle was suddenly killed in an encounter with a Mr. Graham. Odle was intoxicated, and proposed going to prayer, and accordingly knelt down and commenced a mock prayer. A Mr. Lamphear who was present shocked at this wanton ridicule and profanation of devotional exercise, remonstrated, and endeavoured to prevent him. Odle immediately became enraged, and commenced a furious attack upon Lamphear who retreated, and endeavored to avoid him. Odle became furious and abusive in the extreme, when Mr. Graham interfered and attempted to pacify him. Odle struck and kicked Mr. Graham several times, who at last retaliated, and struck him one blow which unfortunately hit him on the temporal bone just back of the left ear, which felled him to the earth, *a dead man.* A coroner's inquest was held upon the body of Odle, and a verdict returned that, 'he came to his death by a blow from John Graham in self-defence.' Graham has since been bound over for trial.—*N. Y. Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

GREAT FIRE AT ROCHESTER.—When the stage left Rochester at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire was raging in the extensive tan works of Jacob Graves, on the east bank of the Genesee river in the village of Rochester.

The buildings and a large stock were destroyed. The loss will be between twenty to thirty thousand dollars. This is the second time within a few years, that the tan works of this enterprising mechanic have been destroyed by fire.

Since the above was in type, we learn from the Rochester Daily Advertiser, that the amount of insurance was $7,500, and that the actual loss to the proprietors will be from 10 to 15,000 dollars.

The suit of Haggerty and Austen, against Prime, Ward, King, and Co., for the recovery of the value of certain negotiable notes of hand, alleged to have been fraudulently abstracted from the former, and discounted or purchased by the latter, was decided on Saturday, in the Superior Court, in favor of the defendants.

From the Newport (R. I.) Republican, Nov. 11.

Last week, during the session of the Court of Common Pleas for this county, a juror was challenged on the ground that he was a mason, and therefore not an impartial juror in a trial between the parties to the action, one of whom was a mason, the other not. The juror had taken the three first degrees of masonry, and the obligations which he was under, it was said, were such as to disqualify him to sit as a juror in the cause. These obligations were read from a book called "Light on Masonry," recently published by a seceding mason of great respectability, who was of the highest order of the craft, and were admitted by two masons, examined under oath, to be in substance nearly such as they themselves had taken.

The counsel for the party challenging the juror observed, that by their oaths masons were bound to render assistance to a brother in all emergencies, to keep all his secrets, "except murder and treason," to carry a sign to him if within the length of his cable tow, and to answer it whenever it should be sent. That, therefore, a juror, if a mason, has it in his power, notwithstanding the carefulness with which the law would prevent the jury from all intercourse and communication with others, to exchange signs with a mason whenever he should be a party in a cause, and to extend to a bro- [illegible] ther all the relief which his case [illegible] It was also urged that by the [illegible] least suspicion of bias or partiality [illegible] sufficient cause for the removal of [illegible] that therefore, where the connection [illegible] near and strong as that of masonry [illegible] there was every reason why the [illegible] withdrawn.

The counsel for the other side [illegible] there was nothing in the obligations [illegible] the challenge. The meaning of [illegible] tions was merely that a mason was [illegible] relief of a mason in distress, who [illegible] in his power. There was no reason [illegible] mason should help a brother to the [illegible] who was not a member of the [illegible] was further argued, that if the [illegible] moved by the court, it would [illegible] franchisement of all who were [illegible]

After deliberation, the court [illegible] the juror had taken such oaths, [illegible] improper for him to sit on the [illegible] between a mason and a party [illegible]

Considerable excitement was [illegible] decision.

MANUFACTURING.—Direc[illegible] Darling & Co. propose to publish [illegible] New York, by subscription, an [illegible] using Directory, which will [illegible] four hundred pages, and will be [illegible] Directory of the business and [illegible] the Manufacturers and Mer[illegible] selling American goods, through[illegible] containing their names alphabetically [illegible] with all the valuable information [illegible] subject.

George J. Willis vs. H. F. Sand[illegible] son, brought to recover a penalty [illegible] the status to prevent the making [illegible] of lotteries, was tried before the [illegible] this county, which closed their [illegible] The jury found the respondents [illegible] penalty under the statute equal [illegible] amount of the scheme, and accordingly [illegible] ed a verdict for the complainant.—*Vermont Gaz.*

The Wheeling Compiler of [illegible] states that the waters of the [illegible] ued at a low stage. The Co[illegible] that the sum of $20,000 expended [illegible] out the channel of the Ohio [illegible] shallows, would afford a good navigation, between Wheeling and Le[illegible] the whole summer season.

The following is given as the [illegible] bill reported, in each house of the [illegible] gislature, on the 2d instant:—

The 1st section forbids any [illegible] warriors or chiefs of the Cherokees, to cause the meeting of [illegible] other legislative body of said Indians for the offence is confinement to the penitentiary for four years.

The 2d section forbids any [illegible] to meet in council, assembly, or [illegible] the purpose of making laws, [illegible] tions for said tribe. The penalty [illegible] is confinement in the Penitentiary [illegible]

The 3d section forbids any [illegible] to hold courts for the purpose [illegible] determining causes, issue process [illegible] four years confinement in the Penitentiary.

The 4th section forbids any [illegible] to execute any precept from [illegible] Cherokee tribe, &c. Penalty, [illegible] ment in the jail, or in the Penitentiary [illegible] than four years.

The 5th section makes it [illegible] years confinement in the Penitentiary [illegible] person to confiscate, or attempt [illegible] the property of any Indian [illegible] enrolling for emigration, or [illegible] emigration, &c.

The 6th section [illegible] of the Cherokees, to meet [illegible] missioner of this State, or of the [illegible] for any purpose whatever.

We learn from the Elizabeth [illegible] on Saturday week a man by the [illegible] Easton, living near the south [illegible] Swamp Canal, killed one of his [illegible] the name of Frederick Gregg. [illegible] a dispute arose between them [illegible] corn, and Easton deliberately [illegible] dead on the spot. He immediately [illegible] not yet been arrested.

WATER WORKS FOR THE [illegible] MOND, (VA.)—The Richmond [illegible] that every strangement is made [illegible] the progress of the works [illegible] laid down and covered [illegible] the upper streets of the [illegible] voirs (to have two upon [illegible] these filters) are digging with [illegible] The foundation of the stone [illegible] to be most substantially [illegible] on the edge of the James River [illegible] canal—and several hundred [illegible] *voir.* Within less than [illegible] the pump-house, the dam across [illegible] the water in one great [illegible] direct it down a channel, [illegible] off side, to pour the water [illegible] the pump-house.

REMARKABLE PRODUCE.—[illegible] from a gentleman at Wiggins [illegible] ty, dated 25th October, [illegible] been no rain there since the [illegible] Alabama river is somewhat [illegible] first lower than it has ever [illegible] We learn also, from another [illegible] drought through several of the [illegible] the mountains, is unparalleled [illegible] ing to the inhabitants. [illegible] have to haul water five [illegible] *Register.*

Where Lancaster is now [illegible] Indian Wigwam; a hickory [illegible] tree not far from a spring [illegible] Councils met, and it was [illegible] Councils that a Deputation [illegible] with William Penn at Shac[illegible] dian nation was called Hickory [illegible] was called Hickory before [illegible] out.

Gibson had a hickory [illegible] about the year 1722, [illegible] where Slaymaker's hotel [illegible] spring is nearly opposite [illegible] ter was laid out in 1730, [illegible] moved from Postlewaite's [illegible] fortunate Earl of Anglesea [illegible] pad and sent to America [illegible] his Uncle, and sold by [illegible] had run away from his [illegible] being taken was confined [illegible] months in Postlewaite's [illegible]

Another Indian town [illegible] land northwest of Harris[illegible] liam Coleman, Esq. a [illegible] blem of the tribe from [illegible] derived; this wigwam [illegible] Conestoga, and the first [illegible] Before the erection of the [illegible] nestoga fever and ague [illegible] *ter Gazette.*

BANK OF PEN[illegible]

The following gentlemen [illegible] Directors for the ensuing [illegible]

Daniel H. Miller,
Anthony M'Connell,
William S. Frederick,
John M. Ogden,
Samuel C. Spackman,
Elijah Balliet,
Samuel C. Bunting.

CHESAPEAKE AND [illegible]

Account of vessels that [illegible] peake and Delaware Canal, [illegible] 12 h inst.

From the Chesapeake.....
From the Delaware.....

Total.....

Four of the vessels from [illegible] with Wheat and Flour for [illegible]

Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

Friday, Nov. 20, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

...ARE ACCEPTED.—Augustine, Absence, ...ood, Sorex.

...ected.—Adele, Bernard, Codrus, Darby, ...ack and Roderick.

...ere a tolerable beginning, but spoil ...e in the last stanza; to use a very ...ble, he is like a cow who gives a ...l of milk, and kicks it over afterwards. ...mes Sigma, in doubtful; the piece is ...ndering the extreme youth of the ...we fear it is not adapted to our co...

PREMIUMS.

...prietor of the CASKET offers the ...ve Premiums for American productions, ...ded, viz.

...the Original Tale, ten volumes of the Mu... Literature, complete for the years ...1829, and 1830.

...best Tale, five volumes of the Cas... is read.

...best Moral Essay, three volumes of the ...

...best Poem, not exceeding 150 lines, three ...in the Casket.

...best Historical description of remarkable ...scenery, (accompanied with a suitable ...) hitherto published in the Casket, three ...

...second best do. two volumes.

...best American Biography, male or female, ...in the Casket.

...ch piece is accepted, will be enti... ...ue of the Casket.

...are to be addressed to H. C. ATKINSON, ...free of postage,) and mailed in by the ...1830, when they will be subject to the ...of three literary gentlemen of this city, and ...be distributed with fairness and impartiality.

...ion.—In the second column of the first ...Friday's paper, second line from the top, ...read Gibbon.

...ather, for more than a week, was very ...ble. The rain had descended almost ...ntermission; but, on Tuesday, the sun ...its appearance, not for the first time this ...month sure, but after an absence of con...length. The fashionable part of our ...ty had been secluded for several days, ...eagerly rejoiced to emerge from their ...and the crowded streets evinced the ...ey took in the restoration of clear ...

EXCELLENT EPITAPH.—Rambling in a ...ard the other day, we discovered the ...ption on a tomb stone. Its brief elo...induces us to give it a publication:—

"*My debts are paid, and I'm at rest.*"

...ensive, and how impressive! It might ...the materials for an elaborate discourse, ...Robert Hervey would undertake it. But ...ert as Hervey is in these times, we will ...ept a few commentaries ourself.

"...debts were paid"—he had paid all— ...butchers, bakers, &c., and finally the ...rent, which, of course, was the last ...had to pay. *He was then at rest*, and ...all be; for a clear conscience is an ex...cure. He no doubt departed this life ...greatest composure, for he owed no ...therefore felt no apprehension of being ...in his last moments by duns. What a ...ion of things! To die thus is certainly ...blest; and the resurrection also may ...ed with joy. He fears not to meet ...y creditor at the last high chancery, ...his debts are all paid.

...ll our readers, and especially such ...owers to us, will endeavor to deserve ...epitaph. We entreat them to pay ...s, and then shall they be at rest.

...ton Dew.—We heard this phenomenon ...last Sunday morning. His dress was ...in the Indian style, and his beard ex...ing of the kind that ever we saw ...He delivered his address leaning over ...and the pulpit. The subject was the ...of Elijah, which he interlarded with ...ents and applications; some of which ...ppropriate, and others rather impertti... ...account of the rainy weather few la...present, and many no doubt regretted ...opportunity of beholding a man so ...ebrated.

FANATICISM.

...ous and horrible instance of religious ...ly occurred at Bodmin. Two bro... ...the account,) were accustomed to ...ttendings of the Bryonites and Ran... ...erroneous and irrational doctrine ex... ...ds to phrensy. One of them, be... ...awoke his bed-fellow, and gently ...him by saying he had plucked out his ...and cast it from him, and that he was ...ond for heaven. A light being brought, ...completely forced out of its socket, was ...his bed! The other attempted to cut ...with a hatchet; they are both con... ...Lunatic Asylum. The passage of ...as the misinterpretation of which, ...ccess proceeded to maim themselves ...manner, is well known; and the cir... ...an impressive memento to them who ...may attempt to explain the Bible to ...they have not the knowledge or ...understand it themselves.

THEATRICAL.

...Thursday night, Mr. Logan's benefit, at ...street, produced a full house—and a ...called the "*Night Hawk*," was re... ...great applause by the audience.

...night, Madame Feron and Mrs. Duff, ...and other talented players, draw much ...to the Chesnut street house.

...t street, Mr. Forrest's engagement is ...on the arrival of Miss C. Fisher, Mrs. ...Mr. Thorne, is expected shortly.

...Cooper and Booth both played at the ...Theatre, Baltimore, about the first of ...

...ssions seem to have exchanged their ...lecture rooms, at least some of them ...such an exchange; what a city of ...ities it we *guess* they'll change their ...shortly. Tremont still has its pa... ...Miss Fisher is the "actress of all ...

...Wheatley, the Manager of Walnut street ...announces that he has engaged a ...day, in addition to the present. Mr. ...will, probably, be one of the number; ...dience at this house will doubtless be ...great.

The Arch street house has engaged Mr. Walker, the celebrated artist, from the Park Theatre, New York.

Latest from Europe.

The French Government, says the Courier du Nord, has declared that it will observe the strictest neutrality in the affairs of Belgium, and that it will not interfere, directly or indirectly, in the quarrels. The most rigid precautions have been taken to prevent the exportation of arms to that country. Four chests of arms have been seized at Douchy, and nine at Valenciennes.

The Journal des Pays Bas, in an article under date of Antwerp says that the Prince of Orange went that day to the cantonments of the 8th regiments of Hussars, composed almost entirely of Belgians, and made them a speech, in which, after observing that he understood that the question of the separation of Belgium and Holland had occasioned uneasiness in their ranks, and might lead into grave errors, he used the following expression:—"My friends, in the separation which will be finally decided in a short time, we must take care that the blood of the Belgians shall not again flow. My mission being a mission of peace, let my appeal, known to you by my proclamation of the 5th of Oct. be responded to, and we shall return to tranquility, and all disturbance will cease. Remain faithful to your colors, and await with confidence the result of my efforts."

The Constitutionel of the 19th of October, says, a private letter from Vienna, of the 9th ult., represents that the Belgian revolution had from the commencement produced a disasterous effect on Austria, particularly on the funds.—The reception of the news of the total failure of Prince Frederic's attempt to subdue the Bruxellois caused them to fall alarmingly. Since July bank actions had fallen 300 florins, and there was no appearance of their being likely to rise. The report of a general Congress to be assembled at Troppau, inspired no encouragement in the people, who have seen enough of them.

ROME, Oct. 8th.—The Pope was besieged by cardinals, bishops, prelates and ecclesiastics of all ranks, supplicating the recognition of Don Miguel. He continued inflexible, and had referred the matter to a special commission.

HAGUE, Oct. 15th.—We learn from a sure source, that the mission of the Prince of Orange is the result of diplomatic negociations. There has been a conference at the Hague, at which the Ambassadors of four great powers attended, and a resolution was adopted to try, for the last time, measures of mildness and reconciliation with regard to Belgium. On the strength of this decision the Ministers Van Gobbelschroy and de Lecosta will immediately leave the Hague.

There is a division in the Commission of State charged to present modifications, &c., of the fundamental law, one party being for absolute separation, under the same dynasty, the other for a partial or modified separation. The members from the south no longer attend the meetings of the commission.

The Central Committee of Belgium, composed of De Potter, Gangebian, Sylvain, Vand de Weyer, and Charles Rogier, on the 12th of October, issued a decree for regulating the election of deputies, and for determining the number to be sent from each district. By this decree the elections are to begin throughout Belgium on the 27th of October. South Brabant is entitled to 22 deputies; Lembourg to 17; East Flanders to 35; West Flanders to 28; Mons to 30; Namur 10; Antwerp to 18; Luxemburg to 16;—in all 181.—The National Congress is to assemble on the 3d of November.—The Congress is to be installed under the Presidency of the eldest member, the four youngest acting as secretaries. After the members shall have produced their credentials, the Congress is then to be definitely organized.

ALGIERS.—The Commander-in-Chief at Algiers forwarded on the 18th and 25th August, several reports to the Minister of War, giving details of the force sent to Bona, and of its operations. The people submitted after some persuasion, without resistance, and the landing of the troops was promptly effected. The Cabailles and Arabs threatened an attack, covering the country around, and stopping provisions. On the 6th August they were attacked, and routed at every point. On the 8th they again attacked General Damremont's position, and were driven back with murderous loss, the French sustaining comparatively little.

On the night of the 11th, another assault, which had been anticipated, was made with great fury and perseverance. Several of the Arabs were killed, after having sprung over the fosse of the redoubt. The brother-in-law of the Bey of Constantine, among 86 others, was found. This expedition re-embarked on the 20th and 21st, and reached Algiers on the morning of the 25th. The number of the sick at Algiers, on the 22d was 1400 in the military hospitals, and 900 in the regimental hospitals. The first of the regiments under orders to return, embarked for Toulon in five vessels on the 23d. A letter of that date says:—

"We have 1000 armed Arabs doing the duty of our posts, and we are anxious to come in contact with our enemies. We might have, if we pleased, 30,000 of these Arabs, and with them might traverse Africa in every direction. All the tribes are pressing to send in their submissions to Gen. Clausel and to supply our markets, so that an ox may be had for 20 francs and a sheep for 30 sous."

UNION, Oct. 13.—The 13th, in the evening, the Spanish refugees crossed the frontiers. General Valdez first entered upon Spanish ground with a column of 800 men. An invasion is to be made simultaneously, it is thought, from other quarters. Gen. Valdez addressed a proclamation to the Spanish army.

The Gazette de France says: We learn from Frankfort-on-the-Maine that an extraordinary circumstance has just revealed a dark plot for the overthrow of the whole of Germany. The plan of a combined attack against each State, with the details of the means of execution, and the names of all the conspirators has been ascertained.

A report of a general insurrection of the Ukraine, Esthonia, Red Russia, Poland, and a part of Livonia, was the general topic of conversation last night in many political circles. It was said that the peasantry in these countries had taken up arms to overthrow the feudal system, and that the Russian Government was sending troops towards the disturbed districts, in order to stop the explosion.—*Jour. de Paris.*

SPEECH OF TALLEYRAND.—The Prince de Talleyrand, upon his presentation to the King of England, addressed his Majesty in the following terms: "Sire,—The King of the French has chosen me to be the interpreter of the sentiments with which he is impressed towards your Majesty. I have accepted with great satisfaction a mission which brings my long career to a close so honorable. Sire, after all the vicissitudes of my lengthened days, after all the various changes of fortune, which, during forty years, so fruitful in events, have chequered my life, nothing could have been more grateful to me, nor have more fully accomplished my wishes, than the appointment which brings me again into this happy country. But how great is the difference between the two periods. The jealousies, the prejudices that so long divided France and England have given place to esteem and enlightened friendship. Common principles of policy unite the two nations still more closely. England, moreover, concurs with France in repudiating the principle of interfering in the internal affairs of its neighbors; and the Ambassador of a monarch, called to the throne by the unanimous voice of a great people, feels himself perfectly at his ease in a land of liberty, and near a descendant of the illustrious house of Brunswick. I rely with confidence, Sire, upon your favorable acceptance of the offices with which I am charged, and solicit your Majesty to receive the homage of my profound respect."

A letter from OSTEND, dated the 11th, and published in a second edition of the Moniteur Belge, of the 13th, states that the Prussian garrison at Luxembourg had been increased from four to sixteen thousand men, and that fourteen thousand other Prussian troops had entered Belgium—the whole to be under the command of Prince ALBERT, son-in-law to the King of HOLLAND. According to this letter-writer, the news had been received by an Austrian family, from a friend at Mayence. The truth of this is said, in one of the N. York papers, to have been denied by the Louisville Courier. The STANDARD, of the 15th, contains an article from PARIS, announcing, on the authority of letters from BERLIN and FRANKFORT, that fifteen thousand PRUSSIANS had marched to the BELGIAN frontier, and were to be followed by ten thousand more. According to this writer, the arrival of the next mail, from the HAGUE, was anxiously expected at PARIS, on the 14th. He adds:—"The question of Belgium is very far indeed from a settlement. I have just this instant conversed with a merchant of great respectability, who has arrived only to-day from Brussels. He states, that according to the latest news from the Hague, the King of the Netherlands had resolved on not yielding to the demands of the Southern Provinces, and that another attempt would be made at the reduction of Brussels, unless the Prince of Orange should be forthwith accepted as Governor of the Belgian provinces—the King, of course, always remaining monarch of the two countries. He assures me, however, that the Belgians are no less resolute than his Majesty; and that, whilst he is determined on enforcing his rights, they are resolved upon opposing them. The provisional or revolutionary government is adopting various means of defence, whilst the Prince Frederick is arranging for another and more successful attack."

The Editor of the STANDARD says:—"No doubt the real motive for procrastinating a final and pacific arrangement is the anxiety of the rebel chiefs to obtain the benefit of an amnesty, or secure the means of a safe retreat. And from the first day it must have been obvious to every man of common sense, that no independent effort could enable the people of Brussels to triumph over their sovereign. They are the inhabitants of an open city, in the middle of a flat country of no great extent, this country being studded with fortresses, the greater part still in the hands of the King. Their country is bounded on one side by the sea still commanded by their offended master; on another by his still loyal Dutch provinces; on a third by the provinces of Prussia; and on the fourth by France;—but by France which has proved herself no friend to the unjustifiable treason of the Bruxellois. Such is the position of the Belgian rebels."

From a Paris paper.

STATE OF PARTIES IN FRANCE.—Four distinct parties now surround the throne so lately erected in France—the Nationalists, the Legitimatists, the Radicals, and Carlists. The National party is represented by the Journal des Debats, the Constitutionel, the Courier Francais, and the National; but it is divided into two factions—the sect of those who advocate progressive improvements, which is represented by the Temps and the Courier, who wish to overthrow *gens de louvrie*, and to elevate to power the men whose talents are called for by the state of the country; and the *moderate* who endeavour to defend the defects and the motley character of our Government, and join in postponing every measure to remedy them. All of them, however, agree in supporting Louis Philippe, and hold sacred the principle of his elevation to the throne. The second party—that of the Legitimatists—less numerous, but having perhaps more influence on account of its territorial possessions, denies the legality of the acts of our Government, and considers Henry the Fifth as the real King of France. According to this party our position is not permanent, and Henry V. is a pledge of security for the country. The most talented men of this party, with affected candour admit, that Henry V. cannot return without guaranteeing all the concessions made by Louis Philippe. At the head of this party is Viscount Chateaubriand, and the Gazette is the organ of the various interests represented by the Legitimatists. We may safely reckon all the great wealth among the ranks of these conscientious men. Recruited with all the discontented spirits, and having united to it all the important interests injured by the revolution of July, this party appears to be the most dangerous. It backs itself with the battle of Culloden. It is formidable to the present dynasty, because directed by wary and skilful men, it feels that it must broadly recognise the principles consecrated by the blood of the Parisians, and that it offers besides seductive guarantees of peace with the rest of Europe. The injudicious measures adopted by the present Government, relative to the Magistrates who were retained in office, have left this party numerous auxiliaries in the administration, and this is one of the clouds which will obscure the political atmosphere.

The Imperialists, who dream about Napoleon, are hardly worth mentioning, as they are so few in number, but they represent men of disappointed ambition, who have not been sufficiently conciliated.

As to the Radicals, they are much out of favour, and we think we may predict that the doctrines of the Revolution, the Patriots, will never be very influential, in a country which is so well classified as France. It must be seen that, at this time of day, the working classes who attempt to overthrow the high order of society, only do it with a desire of sharing power with them.

The liberty enjoyed by the United States will alarm us two years hence and we shall look upon her with coolness and indifference, and think her excessively dull. The dominant idea in modern institutions seems to be to restrain the poor classes, although every latitude is allowed to talent among them, but very laws are preparing against them. As to the Carlists, represented by the Quotidienne, to whom the opposition has imparted a certain freshness and vigor, they are *vieux meubles en guerre usés*. They are martyrs to these opinions, and necessarily connect themselves with the Legitimatists.

From this short sketch we may easily perceive the difficulties which Louis Philippe will have to encounter during the first years of his reign.—The Government should use its endeavours to diminish misery where it is most apparent—to procure sources for the employment of capital—to form canals—and, in short, to promote industry of every description. Louis Philippe will remain upon the throne, if that he has so contrived it that the question should be decided by all the young men from twenty-five to thirty, who are enthusiastic in favor of his Government, but from a circumstance which gives him a greater reason for security. At the present time every interest is paralysed, and all parties feel the necessity of attaching themselves to him for the moment; so that, if he manages matters skilfully, he may in one year, provide for his future stability.

"The decree by which His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange orders that all acts emanating from him shall be countersigned by the Ministers to whose department they belong, is a remarkable and important act. It is the constitutional profession of faith of the Prince; it is the frank adoption of the representative Government. By the countersign, the person of the Prince is out of the question, and the responsible Minister is pointed out: it announces that a new era commences for the Government of Belgium."

The conduct of Russia excites also no ordinary degree of fear and surprise. It was generally believed that the recognition of the King of the French by Prussia, was to have been at once followed by a similar recognition on the part of the court of St. Petersburgh. But it is now openly stated in Paris, and no one denies it, that the Emperor Nicholas, on learning of the revolution in the Paye Bas determined on delaying a measure which he had before decided on.

GERMANY.—The latest German mail, received in London on the 13th, contains accounts of further riots at Dresden. Local associations, under the authority of the King, are forming to preserve the interest and peace of the country. Some disturbances also are reported from Berlin. A Paris letter of the 14th says:—From almost every part of Germany we daily hear of disturbances of a general or local character. In ordinary times they would not affect us by their nature, or appear grave; but, in moments like the present, when, in almost every country of Europe, popular movements and insurrections are taking place, they cannot fail of creating alarm and uneasiness.

Disturbances took place in the city of Breslaw on the 28th of September, but they were promptly suppressed by the Burghur Guard and the garrison. No person was killed or wounded, but many houses, inhabited by Jews, had the windows broken.

Disorders of the same kind broke out at Manheim, on the 2d of October. The Augsburg Gazette states that Duke William will take the reins of the state with the tacit consent of the Great Powers. All that has passed will be considered a family dispute, and Duke Charles will be forced to consent to abdicate.

Letters from Frankfort state that Austria has transmitted to M. Ottenfelt, her internuncio at Constantinople, a note consented with the Cabinet, authorising her Minister to advise the Divan to accede to the request which will be made by General Guilleminot, to recognise the King of the French; but on the express condition of the immediate evacuation of Algiers, an evacuation already promised to England.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAIL-ROAD.—The Rail Road, says a late Liverpool paper, is now in complete operation, and locomotive carriages are constantly running between that town and Manchester.

The time occupied by this journey of thirty-two miles is announced by the company to be two hours and a quarter, but this includes all stoppages, the actual time in running not exceeding one hour and three quarters. The covered conveyances run three times a day, each way, taking any number of passengers; for one of the conveniences of this mode of travelling is, that the places are never booked full. If the usual number of vehicles will not accommodate the persons desirous of going, another, or a second, or a third, is attached in less than half a minute, nor is the speed of the journey in any way deteriorated by the addition.

The fare by these covered carriages is seven shillings, ($1 56,) the price which the coaches, till within the last few days, have been charging for the conveyance of outside passengers, their rate of speed requiring four hours and a half for the journey. But seven shillings are not the lowest fare charge on the railway; there are open carriages for conveyance, by which the price is as low as four shillings; those run twice a day each way, and also accomplish the journey in two hours and a quarter. The number of passengers conveyed to and fro each day is really astonishing; five, six, or seven hundred are talked of, and I believe without much exaggeration.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The two companies for the purpose of constructing railways between Birmingham and London have coalesced; and they intend to apply to parliament next session for an act to empower them to carry their plans into execution.

ELOPEMENT.—On Monday last a lady and gentlemen, travelling in a private carriage with post horses, stopped for the night at Lenon's Inn, where they had landed on their route from London, by Bristol. They had intended to proceed onward hence to Dublin, but were arrested there on the following morning by a peace-officer, direct in pursuit from London, whither he immediately set forward to re-conduct them. The fugitives, we understand, to be a Mr. F—s—e, of Belfast, and a daughter of one of the very wealthy Rothschilds, the only heir to the immense united property of the three celebrated Jews.—Mr. F. and the lady, it is said, had been married at Waterford before their arrival here.—*Carlow Morning Post.*

A HAPPY MAN.—On Thursday, a young man, named Christopher Thomas Johnson, was committed on a charge of bigamy, from Bow-street office, London. Upon his committal, both wives requested an interview with him. The interview with the first wife is described to have been very affectionate, and she left her husband declaring that she would raise money for his defence! The second wife kissed and embraced him when she was admitted, and a perusal of the following letter, being a *verbatim* copy of one which was forwarded to the prisoner on the night of Tuesday, will prove still more strongly the affection which this lady bears towards this man by whom she has been deceived.—"*Dear Tom*—I cannot think of coming at this late hour; it would be of no good, and I shall see you in the morning. Do not be more unhappy than you can avoid. I love, but we must never meet together any more. We must part forever. I little thought of this, my dear creature. Adieu, my love. Do not think it from want of affection for you prevents my coming. I would not have you think this for worlds. I am truly your own affectionate girl,

"E. JOHNSON.

"P. S.—I have sent a shirt and collar, my dear."

Had I a careful and pleasant companion, that would show me my angry face in a glass, I should not at all take it ill; some are wont to have a looking glass held to them while they wash, though to little purpose; but to behold a man's self so unnaturally disguised and disordered, will conduce note little to the impeachment of anger.

Theatre—Walnut Street.

Mr. CHAPMAN'S BENEFIT

This present Evening, Nov. 20,

Will be presented, in all its original splendor, the Romantic Melo-Drama, called

UNDINE;

OR, THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of the

BEE-HIVE.

Magic,...Mr. W. CHAPMAN | Cecily,...Mrs. S. CHAPMAN.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. B. AUGUST,

DANCING MASTER FROM PARIS,

HAS the honor to announce to the lovers of Dancing, that he has re-opened his school at his old establishment, No. 62 South Fourth street, for the reception of persons of different ages and both sexes, who desire to learn to dance in a short time, in order to attend balls and parties this season.

Prices per quarter $10—for a course of 18 lessons $5, and scholars will have the advantage, (if they choose,) to attend the Practising Balls, as lessons, in order to learn the figures.

Practising Balls every Monday, (no postponement on account of the weather,) at which strangers will be admitted at $1, or $10 for the season; former pupils will pay half price.—Private lessons every day, and at any hour, either in dwellings or at the above place, where several rooms are prepared for persons averse to attend public schools or others who desire to learn new steps, figures and Waltzes. The Cotillion Parties, for young pupils only, will take place every other Thursday, for which tickets are ready for delivery.

N. B. Mr. B. A. will teach to Waltz, and the Graces for $5, Hornpipes and Characteristic Dances, $1 each lesson.

P. S. A subscription is now open for a Grand Ball, which will be given as soon as forty subscribers are obtained. A like subscription is also open for the Northern Liberties.

The Ball Room will be let 3 times a week for Balls, Parties, Exhibitions, &c. on reasonable terms. For further information, apply at the above place.

nov. 20—1t*

A Grist and Saw-Mill,

in good repair, having about 16 feet head and fall.

Also, a Lot of Ground (separated from the former by the aforesaid road) containing about 10 acres, part of which is woodland, and part meadow; the mill stream passes through the same, having about 10 feet fall. The improvements are, a stone dwelling house, and spring house over a never failing spring of water. The whole is in a good state of cultivation, and is thought worthy the attention of manufacturers. Conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

LEVI TYSON.

11th mo. 15th, 1830.—nov 20—tf

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL CROWFARD, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss MARIA HARRIS, of the same place.

In this city, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. HARMAN DEHAVEN, to Miss DIANA C., daughter of William Eichner, Esq. all of Lancaster township, Lancaster county, Pa.

On Thursday evening, October 14th, by Wm. M'Ilvain, Esquire, Mayor, Mr. JOHN K. JAMES, to Miss REBECCA B. daughter of Mr. Israel J. Ashbridge, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. JOHN BOSLER, to Miss MARY E. CLARK, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, in this city, ROBERT A. DOBBIN, to MARY M. daughter of Joseph Townsend, all of Baltimore.

On the 24 inst. in Norfolk, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. STEPHEN S. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA HATSHAW, of that Borough.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Roche, Mr. ALBERT COFFIN, to Miss MARGARET RAFFERTS, of the county of Philadelphia.

On Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. JAMES D. BROWN, to Miss MARY C. WOLFE, all of this city.

On Saturday evening, 13th instant, by the Rev. John Chambers, THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, to Miss JANE BUFFY, all of this city.

At Pottsville, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. by Joseph M'Dowell, Dr. JOHN SERARD, to Miss SOPHIA DAVIS, both of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, CHARLES H. CARTER, Esq. of Virginia, to ROSALIE EUGENIA daughter of George Calvert, Esq. of Prince George county, Maryland.

At New York, on Thursday morning, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. M'Elroy, Mr. PETER HAY, to Miss ELIZABETH CROWELL, both of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, of the firm of R. & W. Wilson, Silversmiths, to Miss MARY WEATHERALL, all of this city.

On Thursday afternoon, at Mount Hope, by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Rev. AMZI BABBIT, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pequa, Lancaster county, to Miss SARAH R. BUCKLEY, daughter of the late Daniel Buckley, of Salisbury Township, Lancaster county.

On Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. CHARLES F. STONE of Norfolk, Va. to Miss HANNAH PORTER, of this city.

At New York, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Broadhead, Mr. W. ROGERS, Merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss HARRIET P., daughter of Oliver Ruggles, Esq. of the former place.

On Tuesday evening, by E. S. Ely, D. D. Mr. WILLIAM S. EASTWICK, to Miss HANNAH E. SIMONS, both of this city.

At Germantown, on Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. SAMUEL REX, of Pottsville, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Jacob Horter, Esq. of the former place.

At Baltimore, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. JOHN S. BAKER, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of William G. Lyford, Esq.

At St. Andrew's Church, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Bedell, Mr. JOHN MARSTON, jr. to Miss ELIZABETH A. G. WILCOX.

On Sunday evening last by the Rev. Bishop Connell, Mr. EDWARD HARVEY, to Miss MARY ANN HENRY, all of this city.

On the 14th Oct. at the seat of Gen. Daniel N. Bateman, of Columbia, N. Carolina, Mr. JOHN HILARY BAKER, jr. of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH BLOUNT, niece of Gen. Bateman.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, the 11th inst. after a short illness, LYDIA ANN, youngest daughter of Samuel Poulson, aged 2 years 8 months.

On Wednesday morning, the 17th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH WILEY, in the 78th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, 16th inst. HANNAH WHITEHEAD EYRE, eldest daughter of Nathan W. Eyre, in the 6th year of her age.

At Cincinnati, on Monday night, the 1st November, after a protracted indisposition, Mrs. SUSANNAH PLANTHAM, wife of Mr. William Plantham, formerly of this city, a lady who had won for herself, during the short period of her residence there, by her amiable disposition and unobstructive worth, the love and respect of all her acquaintances.

At Newport, R. I. very suddenly, JOHN SLOCUM, Esq. Surveyor of the port for the last 30 years, aged 60 years.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. JAMES WOOD, aged 48.

On Monday morning, the 15th instant, ROBERT P. BRAY, in the 75th year of his age.

On Friday, 12th inst. in the evening, after a lingering illness, ROBERT WILLIAMSON M'FARLAND, in the 27th year of his age.

On Sunday last evening, Mr. S. B. T. JOUBERT, aged 75 years.

On Sunday morning, 14th inst. WILLIAM M'FADYEN, a native of Scotland.

In Braintrim, Pa. on the 1st inst. Mr. ISAAC LACEY, in the 74th year of his age.

In Kittanning, [Pa.] JAMES BROWN, Sen. of this borough, at the advanced age of 87 years 9 months and 4 days—much respected by all who knew him. He was a native of Ireland, but had arrived and settled in Pennsylvania, some years before the Revolutionary war; in which he served three years and six months. He was in several battles, and had some narrow escapes. A soldier who had taken his place to the battle of Brandywine, for a few minutes, till he could put his gun in order so as to strike fire, was in the mean time killed—also one fell on his right hand in the same battle. He was an honest, sincere and candid man, and long a respectable member of the Methodist Church—he was regular in his attendance on the means of Grace in his own church (and in the other churches at such times as they had no meeting in their own) and was more anxious to be a sincere christian, than to be a sectarian of any denomination.—For many years past he has been diligently looking out and preparing for his latter end, and has of length died in peace and full of years.

At Camden, N. J. on the morning of the 11th instant, Mrs. JANE KOLLOCK, in the 68th year of her age.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, at an advanced age, after a short illness, WILLIAM SINCLAIR, D. D. long a resident of that city. He was educated for the Church, and was for many years Pastor of a very respectable congregation of Protestant Dissenters in the county of Down, Ireland.

On the 6th inst. at East Liberty, near Pittsburgh, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. SOPHIA S. L. M'ELVAINE, wife of the Rev. B. McIlvaine, and youngest daughter of Dr. Wm. B. Duffield, of this city.

At Buenos Ayres, on the 20th of June, EDDOWES BOULT, son of Mr. Peter Boult, for some time merchant of this city, and grandson of Mr. Ralph Eddowes, of Stapeley, Lower Dublin Township, where he was born August, 1807. The family removed to England in 1817, and this young man, whose uncommon excellence of character had secured the esteem of all who knew him, was sent out in January last, by the house of Messrs. Taylor & Co. with whom he had served a six years' clerkship, as agent in their establishment at Buenos Ayres, where he arrived after a short and safe passage. On the morning of the day above mentioned, he went up, as usual, to the azotea, or flat roof of the house to look out for vessels coming up the river, and, as is supposed for the sake of a more advantageous view, stepped upon the parapet wall, which giving way precipitated him head foremost upon the brick pavement of the yard. He was taken up senseless, and expired in less than an hour. His funeral was attended by many of the most respectable English residents.

On Wednesday afternoon, after a short illness, Mr. GEORGE BREIDENHART, in the 51st year of his age.

On Friday last, at New York, Mr. JOSEPH THOMAS EVANS, of Philadelphia, aged 25 years.

Suddenly, last evening, the 17th inst. MAXWELL S. son of Wm. Rowland, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 5th inst. at the residence of John Walker, in Buckingham, Bucks county, SARAH WORSTALL, daughter of Richard Worstall, in the 15th year of her age. The deceased was in the act of drawing a bucket of water, when owing to some inadvertency, she was precipitated head foremost down a well 25 feet deep, in which there was not more than three feet water. As soon as assistance could be obtained, she was taken out, not, however, till the vital spark had fled.

On Tuesday afternoon, 16th inst. Mrs. MARY ANN PALMER, in the 28th year of her age.

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD TEACHER. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. nov 20—1t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Third-day, the 7th day of the twelfth month (December) next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A SMALL FARM, situate in the Township of Cheltenham, in the County of Montgomery, on the road leading from Germantown to Jenkintown, about 3 miles from the former, and 2 from the latter, and about 9 miles from Philadelphia; containing about 15 acres, part of which is Orchard and some Woodland. The improvements are, a good two-story stone dwelling house, stone barn and wagon house and smoke-house over a never failing spring of water, with other usual out-buildings, a well of good water with a pump, near the kitchen door—and

ALMANACK.

1830. NOVEMBER	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
20 SATURDAY	7 01	4 50	5 1	
21 SUNDAY	7 11	4 49	5 17	
22 MONDAY	7 12	4 48	6 43	
23 TUESDAY	7 12	4 48	7 38	
24 WEDNESDAY	7 13	4 47	8 28	
25 THURSDAY	7 14	4 46	9 16	
26 FRIDAY	7 15	4 45	10 01	

Carpet Manufactory.

JOSEPH SWARTZ, No. 319 North Third street, next door to the Commissioner's Hall, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of very superior DOMESTIC CARPETING, among which he would particularly recommend for durability and neatness, a quantity of fine cloth plaid and venitian patterns. Those who favour him by calling, he trusts, will be satisfied with the quality and prices of his goods.

N. B. Weaving of every description punctually executed, and materials for all kinds of Carpet purchased as above. nov. 20—3w

FOR 1830,

IN a variety of bindings and ornamented with numerous embellishments, will be ready for sale on the 1st of December. As the greatest care and attention have been bestowed on this work, and as the selections and original articles are thought to be of the first quality, we feel justified in recommending it to the public. It will be well suited for the usual Christmas and New Year's presents, and a more lasting, valuable and interesting book than any of the price. For the number of embellishments, and the variety of entertaining reading, it is believed it will bear a comparison with any thing in the market.

Price, bound plain, $2 50—extra binding, $2 75 and 3 dollars. As but a small number of copies (more than to supply subscribers) will be printed hereafter, this will probably be the only opportunity of obtaining complete sets of the publication for this price.

Complete sets for 1827, 1828, 1829 and 1830, or any of the volumes separately, can be supplied at the office, 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

nov 20—tf SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS desirous of getting some information of AUSTIN CONNELL, formerly Potter, and JAMES McCLUSKEY, and JAMES CLANCY, formerly Potters. Any information respecting the above three will be thankfully received by me.

LUKE CONNELL,

No. 13 North Front street, Philadelphia.

nov 20—1t*

Editors will confer a favor on the subscriber by giving the above an insertion.

FOR THE

Fashionable Plaid Ware,

Call at No. 161 CHESNUT Street.

nov 20—tf J. S. RUSSELL.

NEW PATTERNS OF

CUT GLASS HALL LAMPS,

J. S. RUSSELL,

nov 20—tf 161 Chesnut street.

Capital Prize of $10,000 Paid!!!

N. CANFIELD & CO., No. 22 South Third street, had the pleasure of paying the Capital of $10,000 sold by them in No. 20 Union Canal.

Drawing of No. 20 Union Canal Lottery.

33 66 13 2 50 60 54 35 61 45.

Combination *35 54 61, Capital of $10,000
*50 60 66.....1,000
* 2 66 61.....500
*13 54 60.....500

* All sold by N. CANFIELD & CO. and the fortunate owners have received the cash for the same.

Union Canal, No. 22 for 1830, draws in this city on Saturday, the 4th Dec.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	$600
1	15,000	10	500
1	10,000	10	400
1	5,000	10	300
1	4,000	10	200
10	1,000		

Price of Tickets only $10; halves 5; quarters 2 50, eighths 1 25.

Orders from the country promptly attended to if addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia.

nov. 20—2t

Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS Number 22, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on saturday, the 4th of December, 1830, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Sixty number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

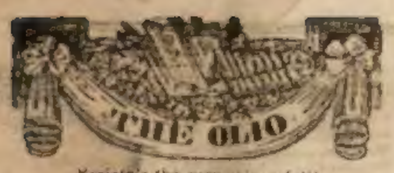
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	51 prizes of	$100
1	15,000	51	80
1	10,000	51	70
1	5,000	51	60
1	4,000	100	50
10	1,000	102	40
10	800	102	30
10	600	204	20
10	400	1122	10
10	300	11473	
20	200		

Tickets $10, halves 5.

R. MANLEY & CO. announce to their country customers, that they sold the high prize to a gentleman in Maryland of $20,000. This Ticket we sent by letter, and the gentleman called on us to day, and we paid him his money.

N. B. All orders must be addressed to REUBEN MANLEY



Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

BEAUTY.

What greater bounties e'er could have been,
Than to reduce the air to live rein'd?
For what is beauty if it be not seen?
Or what is't to be seen—if not admired.
And though admir'd, unless to love dear'd?
Never were chucks of grace, locks of amber,
Ordain'd to live imprison'd in a chamber
Nature created beauty for the view.
(Like as the fire for heat, the sun for light)
The fair she lends this privilege no due,
By ancient charter, to love must in right:
And she that to debarr'd it, hath not right.
In vain our friends from this do us debort,
For beauty will be where it most resort.

Say nothing respecting yourself, either good, bad, or indifferent; nothing good, for that is *vanity*; nothing bad, for that is *affectation*; nothing indifferent, for that is *silly*.

Never chase a lie, for if you keep quiet, *truth* will eventually overtake it and destroy it.

Never trust a person who *solicits* your confidence, for in all probability he will *betray* you.

If you wish to make a fool of a man, first see if you can easily flatter him, and if you succeed, your purpose is half gained.

Secure the approbation of the *aged*, and you will enjoy the confidence, if not the love, of the young.

Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no crime can destroy—no enemy can alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—and in society an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius—without it what is Man! A splendid slave, a reasoning savage!

A dandy on board a Potomac steam-boat lately stood by and saw a young lady fall on the deck without offering to assist her. On being asked for an explanation. "I was waiting" says Poodle "for an introduction."

A scene of surprise took place the other day among a cargo of emigrants, who had just landed, and who, for the first time in their lives, seemed to have set eyes on a black person. A little negro girl, with a face shining like Day and Martin, was crossing the street, when the troop of Germans stopped to gaze at her, and expressed astonishment by a variety of strange motions and exclamations.

'Mein Gott!' said an old man, taking his pipe from his mouth.

'Maria!' said a woman crossing herself.

'O mutter! mutter!' said a child clinging to its mother.

While the little negress, half surprised and half vexed to find herself the object of so much curiosity, said, 'I guess you never seed a nigger afore, did ye!' This only astonished the Germans the more, to hear the sable imp speak, and we left the parties to get over their mutual surprise as they best could.

Irish Theatricals.—The following is a correct report of an address delivered by the manager of a small theatre in Ireland, where Mr. Rae was engaged to perform. There were only three persons in the house:—'Ladies and gentlemen, as there is nobody here, I'll dismiss you all; the performances of this night will not be performed; but the performances of this night will be repeated again to-morrow evening.'

Every man to his own Trade.—A butcher of eminence was lately in company with several ladies at whist, where, having lost two or three rubbers, one of the ladies addressing him, asked, Pray, sir, what are stakes now? To which, thinking of his business, he replied, Madam, the best rump I cannot sell lower than a shilling a pound.

The rich not to be envied.—The poor do not have the dyspepsia, the rich do. The healthy poor may consume as much superfine flour as they can get, while the dyspeptic rich are condemned to eat bran.

"Charles X. x-king, was xtravagantly xtolled, and is xecrated. He xhibited xtraordinary xcellence in xigency, xcessive xercebation in xaltation xemplary in xternals; but xtrinsic on xamination, he was xtatic under xhortation, and xtreme in xcitement, and he xtinguished xtempore xpression. He was xpatriated for his xcesses, and, to xpiate his xtravagances, must xist and xpire in xile."

The Hamburg Beauty.—Who that ever visited the Continental Liverpool has not heard of the schone (lovely) Mariana, the fairest among ten thousand, at whose feet Princes and Nobles have sighed in vain, and who, though of lowly parentage, has refused the richest offers? She is an Auberginte, and her house, in the midst of a garden, is about two miles from the city. On the evening of our visit she was retiring to rest, but, to gratify the strangers, she came down from her bower, and we ordered in Champaigne.—She is a fine large woman, about five-and-twenty, of a fair complexion, with eyes beautifully expressive. In the room was a portrait of herself, and of many of her titled admirers, whose overtures she has hitherto rejected, and preserved an unsullied reputation. Her property is said to amount to 6,000*l.*—a large sum on the Continent; and, of rings alone, she possesses 500. During the summer, the house was full from morning till night with young men, who go there to gaze at her. She is very affable in her manners, and not at all spoiled by the attention which has been shown her.—*Alexander's Travels.*

The Duke of Montagu, from whom the Duke of Buccleugh inherits so large a portion of his fine estates, was a great humorist. Among other original modes in which he contrived to minister to his own amusement, he had a defective looking-glass hung in his drawing-room; so that all the noble guests who chanced to dine at Montagu House were induced, on passing the treacherous mirror, to adjust their wigs awry. In that day, a full dressed wig was as essential as a full dress coat; and his Grace's dinner table commonly presented an assemblage of noble lords with their periuke dragged down into the right eye, each wondering at his neighbor's disorderly appearance, and congratulating himself that by having settled his own wig in the drawing-room he had escaped from the absurdity disfiguring the rest of the company.

Accurate.—Captain Parry, in his third voyage, p. 58, relates that 'a conversation could be distinctly carried on at Port Bowen, at the distance of 6,686 feet. Dr. Clarke, however, mentions a more extraordinary instance of the propagation of sound. He asserts, vol. iii., p. 331, that while sailing from the Gulph of Glaucus to Alexandria, the firing of the English, in attacking the fortress of Rachmanie, upon the Nile, was distinctly heard by all on board, a distance of 130 miles.

Points of Honour.—Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Captain Ramsay in one about a servant; Mr. Fetherston in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about "an acre of anchovies." One Officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy a second goblet; and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff. General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith, for declining a glass of wine with him at a dinner in a steamboat, although the General had pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made his stomach sick at sea; and Lieutenant Crowther lost his life in a duel, because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon shooters.

Second Sight.—We extract from the India Gazette, published at Calcutta, on the 3d of March last, the following very curious paragraph:—'Reports are in town of a very important nature, but we have not been able to trace them to any certain authority. It is said that the king of England is dead, and that a revolution had taken place in France. We shall look with anxiety for further particulars.' The fatal illness of the late Majesty was not publicly announced in London till the 15th of April; and when the mail, which arrived in India on the 3d of March, left England, it was not even whispered that his health was effected. The news of the Revolution in France cannot reach Calcutta for two or three months to come. We can easily imagine the surprise of the Calcutta editor to find the rumor, which reached him so long ago, so surprisingly confirmed in both particulars. Campbell speaks of coming events casting their shadows before them, but a shadow of four or five months is an extraordinary one—to be sure it had to travel from Paris to Bengal. What will Sir Walter Scott say to the Calcutta rumor! Will he lapse into his own belief!—*Spectator.*

To Cure Sore Eyes.—'Good morning, landlord,' said a man the other day, as he stept into a tavern to get something to drink. 'Good morning,' replied mine host, 'how do you do!' 'Oh I don't know, said the man, raising his goggles, and wiping away the rheum, I am plaug'd most to death with these cre peaky sore eyes. I wish you'd tell me how to cure 'em.' 'Willingly,' said the merry host. 'Wear your goggles over your mouth—wash your eyes in brandy—and I'll warrant a cure.'

The character of Madame de Vernon, in Madame de Stael's novel of Delphine, was intended to represent Prince Talleyrand. Some persons mentioned this to him; observing at the same time, that the authoress had introduced her own portrait into the work. "I know it," replied the Prince, "and strange to tell, she has contrived to metamorphose us both into women."

The "Human Face Divine."—There are few points in natural philosophy more remarkable than the infinite diversity in the human figure and countenance. There are, at this moment, 800,000,000 of human beings in existence, and no two alike, and yet all substantially the same. An extended view of this astonishing variety, is obtained from the consideration, that since the creation of the world, there have passed away more than a million times, the number now in being, and that no two of them, or of any two in life were alike. And we have reason to believe, that of the endless myriads of these which have preceded us, or those who now exist, and who will follow us, each and every one had a certain mark, either a voice, feature, figure, or a certain something not to be guaged or measured, and perhaps scarcely to be described.

There is nothing to our eyes and ears more essentially vulgar, graceless, and ignorant, than the interlarding conversation or writing with foreign phrases, exotic words, and sounds, which, though harmonious among kindred sounds, become harsh, discordant, and disagreeable, when planted in the midst of a language with which they claim little affinity. The nasal tones of the French—the guttural of the Spanish—destroy, for example, the melody of an English sentence into which they may be introduced, and break up the chain of oral and rhythmical affinities which run through the whole speech of a people. In this respect, perhaps, public taste is improving, and good sense is beginning to put its veto upon that superficial pretence to the knowledge of foreign tongues, which shows itself in the slip-shod vanity of dragging in some high un-English word on every possible occasion. It is not thus that literature is enriched, or language improved, but by those quiet and promising studies which gather eloquence and truth in the fields of knowledge.

THE GAZETTE OF CAIRO.

This journal is one of the most remarkable literary curiosities of the present day. It is the first attempt of the kind which the Turks have made to establish a periodical in their native tongue within the limit of their eastern dominions. About a twelvemonth ago, the Viceroy of Egypt, in his anxiety to further the introduction of European refinements among his subjects, determined upon publishing a species of official Gazette for the purpose of giving publicity to state documents, and forming a record of domestic occurrences of moment, the arrival and departure of foreign shipping, and the introduction of any mercantile and agricultural improvements. It is compiled in Turkish and Arabic, the notices inserted being given simultaneously in each language, and each of them occupying one of the two columns, which are contained in every page. The head-piece consists of an engraved vignette, representing a pyramid, with a palm-tree rising from its base, and a moiety of the sun's disk rising above the horizon. Within the pyramid stands the title, "The Occurrences of Cairo;" for there is no expression in Turkish or Arabic which is at all synonymous with our word Newspaper or Gazette. The first article is invariably devoted to an announcement of meteorological observations made at the place of publication. The original editor was one Axiz Effendi; but he disfigured the reports of the proceedings in the council of state with such pompous and fantastic interpolations, that the Pasha was obliged to get rid of him, and entrust the task to the secretary of his divan.—*Athenæum.*

A correspondent of an afternoon paper cautions the consumers of coal in the following terms:—

'It may not be generally known that in burning stone coal, a gas is generated precisely similar to that from charcoal, and is equally destructive of life; hence there is great necessity for housekeepers to pay particular attention to their grates, to see that the flues have not become obstructed by the dust that rises in considerable quantities wherever the fire is disturbed. This caution is the more necessary, as from the form of some of the grates, especially those made of cast iron, the eye cannot detect the obstruction; and also, from a new plan of constructing kitchen grates, the flue of the chimney is at times entirely closed by a valve. Under these circumstances the air of the apartment creates an unpleasant suffocating sensation, which will lead, if attended to, to a discovery of the cause; but if, through inattention, a person should fall asleep in a room thus situated, with the door closed, death must inevitably be the consequence.'

Remedy or mode of mending cracks in Stoves, Pipes and Iron Ovens, as practised in Germany.—When a crack is discovered in a stove, through which the fire or smoke penetrates, the aperture may be completely closed in a moment with a composition consisting of wood ashes and common salt, made up into a paste with a little water, and plastered over the crack. The good effect is equally certain whether the stove, &c. be cold or hot.

Bruised Oats.—An individual, who has tried feeding his horse on whole and on bruised oats, states, that a horse fed on bruised oats will look and work as well as one fed on double the same quantity of oats not bruised.

Vegetable Wonders.—An apple tree, in Newington, N. H. produced three crops of ripe apples this season. Five hills of potatoes, at Halifax, Vt. produced 1402 of these 'apples of the earth.' Four and twenty cabbages, all on a stump, grew in Windsor, Vt. Ten thousand forest trees died in Tennessee this summer, from the drought. Capt. Hall, of Barnstable, has raised, for the last ten years, seventy or one hundred bushels of strawberries, on one acre of ground. Cranberries may be cultivated with success in dark sandy soil of level surface.—*Bos. Pal.*

Elixir Pectorale!

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Catarrh and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable Medicine, the discovery of which originated from long experience in the study of Medicine, is entitled to Confidence from the circumstance that it was used in the practice of a regular, well bred Physician, a number of years; and was offered to the public, after much solicitation and from the benevolent wish to alleviate some of the sufferings inherent in our nature. Unlike most Medicines of the day, there is no quackery about it, as the testimony of Physicians, who know it, will prove.

The following interesting extract of a letter from the Rev. E. L. Bascom, will be of service to those who wish to find the most valuable Medicine for lung complaints:

To Dr. Watts.—In gratitude to you, and benevolence towards a numerous class of the public, who like myself have been, or now are, afflicted with Consumptive complaints, I would address to you the following statement of facts. I was early subject to a Cough which at times occasioned the raising of much blood. In May Last, I was attacked with hoarseness, a most distressing cough, severe pain in the side and breast, which obliged me to suspend my public labors. I received some relief from medical advice, but the difficulties still continued. In July last [from the recommendation of a friend] I procured a bottle of the "Elixir Pectorale," and had not taken more than 100 drops before I was essentially relieved. I have now used between two and three bottles and find myself fully recovered, as yet I feel no symptom of the return of my former complaint, and I can now say, what I could scarcely say before for thirty years, I am well. With sincere gratitude,

EZEKIEL L. BASCOM.

Ash by Mass.

For sale by J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, and by J. W. Fischwir, No. 251 South Second street, Philadelphia. july 31—eo8m

DR. C. CLARK'S PATENT Thrashing Machine.

THIS valuable machine for thrashing all kinds of grain and hulling clover seed, was patented the 28th day of January, 1830. Since which time about 500 machines have been made and put in operation in this and the neighbouring states; and no doubt in a very short time it will be the only Thrashing Machine in use, as it can be made for less money, and is admitted by every disinterested person, and fairly proven to require much less power to thrash the same quantity of grain than any other machine now in use, in consequence of the screw form beaters having a two-fold action upon the grain.

The machine may be seen in operation by horse or hand power, at the North West corner of Brown and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. daily; where machines, individual rights, districts and counties may be purchased of the patentee on reasonable terms.

The following are extracts from some of the many Certificates, on which full confidence can be placed.

Philad. County, Pa., Sept. 15th, 1830.

We have seen Dr. C. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machine in operation. It will thrash nearly one bushel of wheat per minute with one horse perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap without breaking the grain, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. It can be used by the power of one man so as to thrash ten bushels of wheat per hour. These simple machines, which cost much less, are far superior to any we have seen, and are not liable to get out of order. Signed,

JAMES ALLEN, DANIEL FLECK,
JOHN SUMMERS, JOSEPH RIGHTER.

Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., April 11th, 1830.

From a careful examination of Dr. C. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machine, and seeing it in full operation, we pronounce it superior in every respect to any other we have seen. It not only thrashes faster and cleaner, but is moved with much less power, requiring only the power of one horse to thrash thirty bushels of wheat per hour, and is very simple in its construction, &c.

Signed, THOMAS BRYERLY,
BENJAMIN BUSHNELL,
DAVID RUSSELL.

Frederick County, Va. July 1st, 1830.

I have owned Dr. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machines erected on my farm, which I consider the best I have ever seen. I thrashes faster and cleaner, and leaves the straw in a good condition for use. I have thrashed 23 common sheaves of wheat in 2 minute, 550 common sheaves of wheat in 32 minutes, which made 224 bushels when cleaned; and 84 dozen sheaves of oats in one hour; and is not liable to get out of order.

JOEL LUPTON.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Kentucky, Sept. 18th, 1830.

Dr. C. Clark,—Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that we have got in operation your small Thrashing Machine. Its performance was very good; we have thrashed about two thousand bushels. We have thrashed at the rate of forty bushels of wheat per hour, and 500 sheaves in 25 minutes.

Yours, &c. J. W. FLAGG.

Extract of a letter, dated
Chester County, Pa. Aug. 25th, 1830.

Dr. C. Clark,—We have made an experiment on clover seed with that patent machine of yours, which convinces us, if the convenience were attached to it that are commonly attached to hulling mills, it would clean clover seed out of the chaff as fast as any mill now in use. All who saw the operation said it was a complete clover huller. It answers extremely well for all kinds of grain in the straw. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL REINHART.

Many more certificates may be seen by applying at the North West corner of Brown and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where the machine are manufactured.

By means of a publication in the public papers, made over the signature of Samuel Slater, cautioning the public not to purchase any other Thrashing Machine until they have seen his in operation—in consequence of which my sales may be injured in places where they will not see Slater's—I have therefore thought proper to say I have carefully examined his, and find it will bear no comparison with mine; and for the information of such as may not have an opportunity to examine for themselves, and convince the public of the merits of our machines, I have placed one thousand dollars in the hands of Mr. Cooley, corner of Vine and Fifth streets, which, if Mr. Slater or any of his friends will cover, I will meet him on the following terms, viz—With the same power, I will thrash two bushels of wheat to his one, with half the power, more than he can of either wheat or rye, to be done in a workmanlike manner. My machine shall only cost one half as much as his. The machines to be tried must be those now exhibited to the public.

C. CLARK,
Green street, Philadelphia.

nov 6—tf

☞ The editors that have published Mr. Slater's advertisement, will please to insert the above three times in their respective papers, send one of the papers to the advertiser, and the bills to this office for collection, *immediately*.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS CHEAP SILKS, RIBBONS, AND LACE GOODS.

BUZBY & SPROGELL, No. 96 1-2 Market street, offer for sale a large and handsome assortment of staple and fancy Silk and Lace Goods. Their entire stock being late purchases the decline from former prices enables them to offer great inducements to purchasers. feb. 20—tf

Machine Cards.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Manufacturers in this section of country, that he has removed from Worcester, Mass. to Philadelphia, for the purpose of receiving orders for, and furnishing in this city, on any plan desired, all kinds of Machine Cards, from the best makers in New England. Having had a practical knowledge of the above business for many years, he hopes to supply the wants of those who are wishing to purchase the articles, and respectfully invites such to call at No. 57 North Front street, before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and Cards forwarded to any place desired.

nov 13—tf WM. H. HOWARD.

REMOVAL.

CALEB SHREVE has removed from No. 7 to No. 18 North Front street, and offers for sale, a general assortment of imported fancy and staple dry goods, with an assortment of domestic cottons, white and brown shirtings and sheetings, ticklings, 7-8 and 4-4 checks, linseys, flannels, cass nets, plaids, cassimeres, &c. for cash or approved credit.

CALEB SHREVE,
nov. 12—tf 18 North Front street.

G. W. FARR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 15 South Third Street, a few doors below Market,

HAS received with the late fashions a general assortment of superfine and low priced blue, black, brown, olive, green, bronze, citron, claret, bottle green and olive green cloths and cassimeres,—with an assortment of premium cassimets, plain and fancy silk velvets, valencia toilinetts, English and French silk vestings.

Medical Students and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to examine the above goods.

Elastic Spring Stocks, a new and fashionable article, wholesale or retail; linen collars, dickeys, suspenders, gloves, cravats, stockings, gilt and silver cravat clasps, &c. &c. sep 25—tf

Dr. A. G. Hull's Patent Hinge Truss.

For the Relief and Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those having under this complaint, that his highly approved Truss, adapted to the different species of the disease to which adults and children are subject, may be obtained at the Office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. apl 15—1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. SUSANNAH DOUGHERTY, deceased will please make payment. And those having claims will present them to the subscriber for Settlement.

GEORGE BENNERS, Administrator,
oct. 30—4* 200 North Fourth street.

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. sept. 18—6m

800 Reams Straw Paper.

THIS day received and for sale by S. POTTER, No. 23 Minor street. The subscriber having been appointed by Aaron Drinnan, Esq. Agent for the sale of Straw Paper Manufactured by him, gives notice that he has constantly on hand at mill prices, every description manufactured by that gentleman.

june 26—tf S. POTTER.

Northern Liberty Brush Manufactory.

NO 366 North Second street, opposite William Metzler's Hotel, Philadelphia. The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Machinery Brushes of the most reduced prices. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favours; and he hopes his moderate prices, the quality of the articles and strict attention to all orders, will ensure him a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed by the public.

july 3—1y THOMAS R. BAIRD.

Coal Grates and Fenders.

JAMES M. JACKSON,

HAS removed his Coal Grate and Fender Manufactory, from No. 80 Cherry street, to No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, the eighth door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

J. M. J. has also on hand, for sale, superior Black Varnish, Black Lead, and Rotten Stone, for cleaning and varnishing grates and stoves.

june 12—6m

ADAMS'

Patent Swell'd Beam Windlass Bedstead,

FOR SALE, at the corner of Third and Walnut street. The advantages of the Swelled Beam Bedstead are as follows:—First, its extreme simplicity is such that it cannot be put up wrong, any person may put it up or take it down without difficulty. Second it has neither screw or lacing, and may be put up or taken down in one minute; can be saved at a fire as easily as any other piece of furniture. Third, its great advantage is the luxury of a rocking as tight as a drum head, which is rendered elastick and crowning by the Swelled Beam. The foundation of tranquility and repose, this illustration of neatness, taste and economy, may be seen at all hours of the day, as above. Also, a great variety of Boston Spring Seat Rocking Chairs. Upholstery work of every description executed with neatness, punctuality and despatch.

aug 21—6mo. JOHN HANCOCK & CO.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the seventh day of October, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, ALLEN WARD, of the said District, has deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"The last imported Fashions, as improved in Philadelphia, and published by Allen Ward, No. 7 South Sixth street, October 7th, 1830."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

nov 13—6t

Just Published,

THE CASKET, FOR NOVEMBER.

EMBELLISHED with a fine portrait of Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State; Views of the Mouth of Wissahiccon Creek, and Hamilton College, N. Y.; Music and Floral Cut, "American Scenes."

CONTENTS—Biographical Memoir of Martin Van Buren, with a fine portrait; Fashionable Follies; The Friends by J. H. S.; Account of the Great Flood of August, 1829; The Angel of Time; Travelling Recreations; Siberian Ceremonies; The Cavern of Covadonga; William Penn's Tree; The Last Offer, by Mrs. H. M. Dodge; The Will, a Tale of the Pillow; The Wife; Mouth of Wissahiccon Creek; Hamilton College; The First and Last Prayer; De L'Orme; Narrative of Captain Claspnole; A Roland for an Oliver; A Visit to Murat; E. I. Company's Native Army; Roman Nobility; Hurricane in Jamaica; School of Flora, American Scenes; Wit and Sentiment; Music, My Sweet Guitar.

POETRY.

To Amanda, Milford Bard; On the Close of the Year '29, Scenes; Reflections in Friends' Meeting, Milford Bard; The Last Sailor, Z.; A Mother's Grave, Juvenis; On the Centre Square, O. G.; Sonnet, Carlos; To Ellen's Portrait, Milford Bard; To Music, Louisa Vi; To ——, Mayera; The Lament, Milford Bard; To Miss H——, C.

Price $1 50 a year, published monthly by
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
nov. 6—tf 112 Chesnut street.

James Gowen's Wine Store,

No. 69 South Third Street, corner of Dock st.

AT this establishment may always be found a large supply of the purest Wines for family use, and special purposes, viz.

Old Genuine Madeiras, free from impurities.

Pale and Brown Sherries, the first expression of the grape, and free of acids.

Old Port Wines, of descriptions that can always be relied on for medical purposes; such quality as *Physicians* and *Invalids* may use with the greatest confidence.

Also, Pure Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and other *family* and *table* Wines, at very *moderate* prices. From the opportunities J. GOWEN has, and the pains he takes to procure genuine Wines, he takes leave to recommend his establishment to the attention of those who value *pure, unadulterated* Wines. Apply as above. july 17—tf

Painters' Finding Store,

No. 21 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia

THE Subscribers on opening their COLOUR STORE, containing nothing apparently new, wish to observe, that in the manner of conducting, they depend for encouragement from those whom it concerns; to explain which, they deem it necessary to submit the following observations to Artists, Amateurs, &c. &c.

It is a well known fact that nearly all our Painters are in the habit of grinding and preparing their own Colours, which, when the time of professional men is taken into consideration, adds greatly to the expense, besides rendering their hands for hours inconvenient to the steady progression of their studies; and all this loss and trouble is owing to their want of confidence in others for the only preparing such materials on whose qualities their reputation is often times hazarded. To obviate this difficulty and insure the confidence of all the profession, the undersigned have opened their FINDING STORE, with a determination to execute all orders with the strictest attention to the fitness and quality of the materials, and fidelity in grinding or otherwise preparing them for use.

Painters, Amateurs, &c. residing at a distance, may rely on the strict execution of their orders, however small, with such fidelity as to supersede the necessity of their journeying to town for every little matter their pursuits occasionally require.

As the materials are selected, and the concerns superintended by an Artist *who perfectly knows what is wanted*, and whose ambition to please is at least equal to any pecuniary motive, will, it is hoped, insure confidence and approbation.

Advice on the selection of materials, colours, &c. will be readily imparted to customers, so as to prevent their "paying too dear for a whistle."

Actuated by such principles, we submit them to a candid and discerning public, in hopes of meeting with that encouragement that shall constitute us their useful and humble servants. JAS. W. WILLIAMS,
JAS. S. GLASGOE.

N. B. They keep also for sale, all the colours for House Painting, dry or ground in oil, with an assortment of Window Glass, of all sizes, wholesale and retail.

oct 2—tf

$100 Reward.

STOLEN from the Stable of the subscriber, in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery county, Pa. on the night of the 19th of October last a light bay HORSE, seven years old, about sixteen hands high, lengthy made, long mane and tail, a cut star on his forehead, near hind leg white, half way to gambrel, shod only before with old shoes, rubbed with harness in several places, lofty carriage, with his nose some projected, fast trotter, branded on the near shoulder L. M.

The supposed thief is a talkative Irishman, about 30 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, heavy made, round shouldered, sandy complexion, thick lips, calls his name James Grant.

A reward of ten dollars will be paid by the owner of the horse for the recovery of the said horse, and a reward of twenty dollars will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and the sum of fifty dollars for the thief, on conviction, by the Lower Merion Society for the detection and prosecution of Horse Thieves, and twenty dollars will be paid by the State for the conviction of said thief.

JAMES H. JONES, Owner,
JOHN LINDSAY,
President of the Lower Merion Society.

nov. 6—3t*

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemoine Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Cleavers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chisels, Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at

LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 18—tf

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.

THIS plant has proved to be a safe and valuable medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases, are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of resins and balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance, where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating, and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the diseases by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and as a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea and decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought the medicine in dispute, preventing its application in many cases, where it would otherwise have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant medicines which have been selected as adjuvants.

Prepared and sold only by
GEORGE W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No 30 Market street, Philadelphia. oct 30—3m

WINTER MILLINERY.

THE LADIES of Philadelphia are respectfully informed, that a handsome assortment of FRENCH MILLINERY, just received by the Henry IV. will be opened on Thursday, November 4th, at JOHNSON'S, No. 117 North Second street.

oct 30—4t*

BOOK KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has compiled a Treatise on Book Keeping, and its application to other systems in daily use by Merchants and Bookkeepers of the first class. His system of Book keeping is fully adapted